

Eurocouncil condemns Israel

STRASBOURG, France (R) — Parliamentarians from 19 west European countries declared Monday that Israel was partly responsible for the massacre of Palestinians at two refugee camps in Beirut last month. In a vote at the end of a lengthy debate on the Middle East, the Council of Europe's general assembly adopted a statement condemning the entry of Israeli forces into west Beirut and supporting Israel in the massacre. The final resolution, which also called on the international community to consider imposing sanctions on all uninvited foreign forces in Lebanon, a reference to Syria as well as Israel.

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Mitterrand calls on Bourguiba in Paris

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand Monday paid a courtesy call on Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba at the Chateau de Rambouillet, near Paris, officials said. No details were released but one official said the Palestinian problem, the Middle East conflict and Mediterranean affairs were discussed. The Arab League is based in Tunis, and after the withdrawal of Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) guerrillas from Beirut-Yasser Arafat has made the PLO headquarters there. President Bourguiba, who is 79, arrived in Paris 10 days ago on a private visit and has been staying at Rambouillet, a 16th century castle serving as guest house for visiting statesmen.

Israeli soldier jailed for refusal to serve in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Daniel Tunerman, the son of Argentine human rights activist Jacobo Tunerman was sentenced to 28 days in an Israeli military jail Monday for refusing to serve with his unit in Lebanon, his father said. The 31-year-old private was sentenced by a military court after telling his commanding officer during leave from reserve duty in Lebanon that he would not serve outside Israel. Mr. Tunerman told Reuters, "An army spokesman could not immediately confirm the sentencing. A number of Israeli reservists have refused orders to serve in Lebanon because they object to Israel's invasion."

Colombo meets Habib in Rome

ROME (R) — The multinational peace force in Lebanon will not leave before Israeli and Syrian troops withdraw, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said Monday. After meeting Philip Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Mr. Colombo told journalists: "The complete authority and sovereignty of the Lebanese government over the whole of the national territory must be restored and this will only take place through the evacuation of all foreign forces." Mr. Habib said he could give no estimate of how long the 3,100-strong force, made up of American, French and Italian troops, would stay in Lebanon. The U.S. envoy met Mr. Colombo when he stopped here briefly on his way back from the Middle East to Washington.

L. Americans seek Britain, Argentina negotiations

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Twenty Latin American countries Monday formally submitted a resolution to the U.N. General Assembly calling on Argentina and Britain to resume negotiations on the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The resolution also asked that U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who tried unsuccessfully to head off the Falklands War between Argentina and Britain last spring, undertake a new good offices mission. British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, addressing the U.N. Assembly last Wednesday, said that before negotiations Argentina must prove it had renounced the use of force over the Falklands and declare a definitive end to the hostilities.

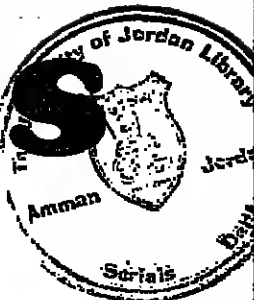
Canadian concert pianist dies at 50

TORONTO (R) — Glenn Gould, the Canadian concert pianist, died in Toronto Monday after suffering a stroke a week ago, a spokesman for the Toronto General Hospital said. He was 50. The spokesman said Gould had been unconscious and on a life-support system for a week. Gould was a child prodigy who became a piano soloist for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at the age of 12. He performed around the world until 1964 when he suddenly ended all public appearances and became a virtual recluse. But he recorded regularly in studios up to the time he suffered the stroke last week just after his 50th birthday.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة منشورة من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



Former Iraqi president dies

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Former Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr died here on Monday at the age of 68. The late president resigned his post on July 16, 1979 because of failing health after 11 years as president of Iraq. He ruled Iraq through a collective leadership in which President Saddam Hussein played a prominent role. Mr. Al Bakr was born in 1914 in Tikrit north of Baghdad. He began his career as a teacher and then joined the armed forces in 1938. He continued to advance in rank until he reached the rank of field marshal when he assumed power in Iraq in 1968. Official mourning was declared throughout Iraq for one week starting on Monday. The late Iraqi president will be buried on Tuesday morning.

Gemayel reappoints Wazzan as premier

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's new President Amin Gemayel Monday asked Shafiq Al Wazzan, prime minister for the last two years, to stay in office and form another government.

Mr. Wazzan, 57, told reporters after meeting Mr. Gemayel: "President Gemayel asked me to form the new government and I accepted, thanking him for the faith invested in me."

The announcement came as Lebanon prepared for a possible resumption of Israeli military action following Sunday's attack on a bus east of Beirut in which six Israeli soldiers were killed and 22 injured.

Israel announced that its planes Monday destroyed a Syrian SAM-9 missile launcher in the mountains east of Beirut. But the announcement did not directly link the raid with the bus attack.

Mr. Wazzan played a vital role this summer in tortuous negotiations over the evacuation of Palestinian commandos from west Beirut and the ending of the Israeli bombardment and siege of the city.

Political sources said that with difficult talks about to start on the withdrawal of Israeli, Palestinian and Syrian forces from Lebanon, and the constant danger of fresh violence, Mr. Gemayel wanted to make best use of Mr. Wazzan's experience.

The prime minister, a career politician who made little impact before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, won the confidence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Muslim leaders in besieged west Beirut.

A Sunni Muslim, he continued

to live at his usual home in west Beirut throughout the weeks of Israeli bombardment.

Several times he refused to take part in further talks on ending the Palestinian-Israeli fighting until the Israelis eased their siege and stopped shelling and bombing Beirut.

But he kept the trust of Christian politicians, many of whom were less than sympathetic to the PLO and its Muslim and left-wing allies.

By Lebanese tradition, the prime minister is always a Sunni Muslim. This is part of a system of distributing top posts among Lebanon's rival religious sects, giving the presidency to the Maronite Christians and the speakership of parliament to the Shi'ite Muslims.

Clashes in Tripoli

Rival armed groups clashed in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli Monday for the second day running, security sources said.

They had no information on casualties.

The independent daily newspaper An-Nahar reported that the fighting erupted Sunday afternoon and by midnight seven people had died and 15 people had been injured.

Neither the security sources nor the newspaper named the parties involved.

Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, is frequently the scene of battles between local pro and anti-Syrian organisations.

Syrian troops have been stationed in the area on peacekeeping duties since the Lebanese civil war of 1975-1976.

King, Iraqi president to discuss Gulf war situation

Hussein in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived in Baghdad Monday for talks with President Saddam Hussein on "developments involving the military situation in the battlefield in light of the new Iranian attacks" against Iraq.

The King, who left for Baghdad on Monday morning, was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The King and his delegation were met at Baghdad airport by President Hussein, Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, RCC member and Vice-President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf, head of the president's office Khaled Abdul Mun'in Rashid, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid Alwan, Culture and Information Minister and head of the honour mission accompanying the King, Latif Nussayif Jasem, high-ranking off-

icials and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who saw the King off at his departure, was earlier sworn in as Regent during the King's absence abroad. The King was also seen off by other high-ranking officials.

A royal decree has been issued appointing Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as acting prime minister during Mr. Badran's absence accompanying the King.

Jordan is a staunch supporter of Iraq in its two year war against Iran and the King has made several visits to the Iraqi capital.

Iraq has repulsed a series of attacks by Iranian forces near their common border during the past three days.

Sudanese initiative

Sudan's offer of troops to help Iraq in the Gulf war with Iran could urge other Arab states to take action to back Baghdad, according to diplomats in Beirut.

Sudan is the first Arab country

to respond to an Iraqi appeal for military aid against an Iranian offensive launched three days ago on the border east of Baghdad.

The official Sudan News Agency said Sunday that President Jaafar Numeiri was considering how many men to send to Iraq, where fighting raged on near the town of Mandali, 119 kilometres from the capital.

Iraq appealed to other Arab countries on Saturday for military, economic and financial aid, invoking a resolution of the Arab summit conference in Morocco last month which reaffirmed a pledge to defend all Arab states facing external attack.

In Iraqi media reported the Sudanese initiative but there was no immediate comment from the government.

Iraq said Sunday night that it had beaten back another Iranian assault, the third in the latest flare-up. It added that fighting was continuing.

A communique issued by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi planes and helicopters were

in action throughout Sunday against Iranian tanks and vehicles.

Iraq has said that Iranian troops have moved just inside Iraqi territory, but it is not clear whether the reference is to a disputed pocket to borderland.

Meanwhile, Iran said its forces had repulsed two major attacks by Iraqi troops.

Tehran Radio said that Iranian and Iraqi forces had fought heavy artillery duels in all the sectors of the Gulf war front during the previous 24 hours.

The radio said Iraqi planes bombed targets in west Gilla, killing two and wounding 15 people.

It said both Abadan and Khorramshahr came under the fire from Iraqi long-range artillery and several were killed or wounded.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement on the calling of a U.N. Security Council session Monday to discuss the Gulf war said Iran would not accept any Security Council decision unless it was in line with Iran's conditions for ending the war and attaining an honourable peace.

6 Israelis killed, 22 wounded in Aley ambush

Israeli planes attack Syrian positions

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli planes raided targets near Dahr El-Baidar in the mountains east of Beirut Monday just 24 hours after gunmen ambushed an Israeli army bus in the area, killing six soldiers and injuring 22.

Lebanese police said they had information that the raid had

taken place but had no details of the targets hit.

In Israel, a military spokesman said the planes destroyed a Syrian SAM-9 truck-mounted missile launcher at Dahr El-Baidar, a strategic mountain pass on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Reuter correspondent Alan Phillips was in the area at the time, said he saw a thin plume of smoke rising from a mountain top south of the highway near Dahr El-Baidar shortly after an Israeli plane roared overhead.

Syrian soldiers manning a checkpoint on the highway were not aware a raid had taken place. They said they thought the smoke had been caused by a spent anti-aircraft missile hitting the ground after being fired at a routine Israeli reconnaissance flight.

The air strike was apparently in retaliation for the bus ambush Sunday, although the gunmen who carried out that attack have not yet been identified.

Ambush in Aley

In the mountain town of Aley,

where the attack on the Israeli bus took place, the atmosphere was still tense Monday.

But the curfew imposed by the Israelis Sunday as they searched for the gunmen had been lifted and shops were open.

Right-wing Lebanese Christian militiamen, who moved in to take over security duties in the town, stepped up checks on cars moving along the Beirut-Damascus road.

Israeli troop buses of the kind fired on Monday drove through Aley with no noticeable military escort.

An Israeli military spokesman in Baabda, just outside Beirut, said Monday's attack had lasted only about two minutes as the gunmen blasted the bus with automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades.

He said the injured were immediately taken by helicopter to Israel.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli army confirmed Monday that six soldiers died in the attack and 22 were injured.

Palestinian guerrillas and their leftist Lebanese allies, the main targets of Israel's invasion of Lebanon this summer, are still operating in the mountains and in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon.

Israeli cabinet meets

The Israeli Cabinet held a spe-

cial session Monday after six soldiers were killed in an ambush in Lebanon but refused to divulge any details of its discussion.

Breaking with usual custom, no statement was issued and departing ministers refused to speak to reporters after the two-hour meeting.

Army Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan and several other military commanders were called to the meeting, a sign that the government might be considering military action because of the ambush.

(Continued on page 3)

'PLO not weakened politically'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Most Israelis believe the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has not been weakened politically by Israel's invasion of Lebanon, a poll published Monday indicates.

The poll in the Haaretz newspaper showed 32.3 per cent of those questioned thought the political strength of the PLO had increased and another 37.5 per cent thought its influence had not changed after the invasion which began in June.

British coalminers test support for strike

LONDON (R) — Britain's coalminers Monday fired the first shots in a pay battle with the conservative government by voting to ban overtime and to test support for a strike to back demands for a 31 per cent rise.

The action was orchestrated by left-wing militant Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, at a special conference of delegates.

The delegates endorsed the decision of Mr. Scargill and his union executive to reject an 8.5 per cent offer from the state-run National

Coal Board and decided on a ballot asking all 250,000 members to authorise a strike if necessary.

The ballot was set for Oct. 28 and 29. Mr. Scargill said afterwards industrial action was a real possibility.

The miners were instrumental in bringing down the last conservative government of Edward Heath in 1974 after a national strike that crippled industry.

The present prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, has so far avoided a showdown with the miners since taking office in 1979.

Geneva talks resume Wednesday

GENEVA (R) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators arrived in Geneva Monday to resume their three-month-old talks on curbing strategic arms, with both sides admitting progress so far had been small.

Chief U.S. negotiator Edward Rowley told reporters progress towards an overall agreement on long-range missiles and warheads had been slow but described the Soviet approach as "serious and businesslike."

Soviet delegation head Viktor Karpov said he agreed the talks were going slowly. "The talks, which recessed in August, are due to resume on Wednesday."

The U.S. refers to the negotiations as strategic arms reduction talks (start). The Soviet Union describes them as negotiations on limitation as well as reduction of strategic arms, keeping open the possibility to limits above existing levels.

Mr. Karpov reaffirmed Moscow's rejection of President Reagan's proposal for equal numbers of strategic missiles and warheads, with the cuts focusing on land-based missiles in which the Soviet Union has a big advantage.

"We have already stated that it cannot serve as a basis for an agreement," he said in an airport statement.

NCC stresses political line

By Yousef Al Absi
At Ra'i correspondent

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) has ruled that it has a leading political role to play, in addition to advising the government on legislation.

In an unscheduled debate on the functions of an NCC committee set up to follow up on developments in the area following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, the council on Monday adopted a resolution to rename the controversial committee and institute it permanently to "follow up on the political situation in the area and recommend to the NCC ways of dealing with it."

The new 15-member panel will be called the National Guidance Committee, and is expected to be made up of those members who formed the earlier follow-up committee, provided they are not members of other NCC committees.

The NCC decision to define its political role came after a heated debate in which members exchanged legal and political views on a report submitted recently to the council by the follow-up committee. The report said that members saw their main task in "formulating broadlines for bridging the gap in national action... in opening channels between official and popular establishments... and in participating in campaigns to set up a strong national front to confront the great dangers facing this nation."

The report came under attack from at least two NCC members. Mr. Nimr Zanuti said the committee went beyond its mission and legal powers, while Mr. Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh said the report was ambiguous in that "bridging the gap in concerted national action required agreement by different political organisations," and is not the function of an NCC group.

Other members cited the lack of political organisation and movements in the country as a whole as a good reason for the committee to continue its programme, although some others called for enlarging the committee, renaming it and adjusting its mission and functions as necessary steps before its work could be supported. This line finally prevailed and a resolution to set up the new committee was adopted by the council.

The council also approved two draft laws on an agreement concluded between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to finance the third power development project in Aqaba and the draft law on the financing of the potable water project for rural areas.

The NCC discussed the government's replies to proposals referred to it and complaints submitted by citizens. The session was presided over by NCC President Suleiman Arar.

Iranian plane hijacked

BAHRAIN (R) — An Iranian military transport plane hijacked to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was heading for an unknown destination Monday after all 76 passengers were allowed to leave in Dubai, officials said.

The four armed hijackers—three men and a woman—who ordered the C-130 Hercules to fly to Dubai Sunday were refused political asylum in the UAE, the officials added.

Secret negotiations with the hijackers, whose identity was not known, began Sunday. The passengers included a large number of women and children.

The hijackers had threatened to harm the passengers when their initial demand for contacts with the United States on political asylum were rejected.

The plane took off from Dubai and landed without permission at

(Continued on page 3)

FEATURES

Old settlement rediscovered

By Boris Weintraub

PREMAQUID, Maine — There was Jamestown, and Plymouth, of course. And then there was Pemaquid, Maine.

Pemaquid, Maine? In that august company?

Indeed. A major English settlement was established in Pemaquid about 1625, less than two decades after the founding of Jamestown in Virginia, only five years after the Mayflower landed at Plymouth in Massachusetts.

The settlement became England's northeasternmost military outpost in what is now the United States, and had a colourful and eventful history: raided by pirates, beset by Indians as well as the French, who were settling Acadia not far to the north, often scoffed at by the self-righteous Puritans who ran the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Sheep took over

But then it vanished, to become, as one expert puts it, "a place for sheep to munch." It vanished from most history books, too.

Now, some 17 years after a first

test excavation by an amateur archaeologist, Pemaquid is once again becoming known for something other than its beautiful location on Maine's coast.

Digging since the 1965 discoveries has led to the uncovering of numerous 17th- and 18th-century foundations, a large number of artifacts suggesting a high standard of living, and an enhanced knowledge of everyday life in one of the earliest English settlements established solely for economic reasons.

Since digging began, the 8-acre site covering most of a peninsula has been taken over by the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation, which is planning to expand visitors facilities at Pemaquid. The excavations have been supported by state and federal funds.

The modern story of Pemaquid began when Helen B. Camp, an artist with an interest in history and archaeology who lived nearby, heard that the owner of the land was planning to sell it for development.

"I knew if that happened, this whole place would be covered with houses, and Colonial Pemaquid would be gone," recalled Mrs. Camp, who now is 73. "I

asked him if I could take over a little spot and dig. He said 'yes, go ahead.'"

"So I did, and I had luck. I struck a wall."

18 Foundations

What Mrs. Camp had located was the first of 18 foundations that have been in Pemaquid. Among them are the foundations of a fortified warehouse from 1630, a customs house erected in 1677, and a tavern built sometime in the mid-17th century.

It wasn't long before her work attracted others to the site.

"It was complete and utter chaos," Mrs. Camp said. She began a campaign to persuade the state to buy the site and conduct orderly digging, and in 1968 the state began acquiring the land.

Work on the village continued until 1974, when digging began at the officers' quarters of two forts built to protect the area: Fort William Henry, built in 1692 and destroyed by the French and Indians four years later, and Fort Frederick, built in 1729 and destroyed by rebellious colonists in 1775 to keep it out of British hands.

One reason Mrs. Camp was able to find the old structures was that records and documents told of Pemaquid and gave it general location. It was not that Pemaquid was unknown to historians, according to Dr. Robert L. Bradley, historical archaeologist for the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the site's archaeological director.

"It was just a question of people not realising how much survived underground, and just now important it was in the Colonial period," Bradley said.

What led settlers to Pemaquid in the first place was the opportunity to fish and trade. Early visits by English explorers, including Capt. John Smith in 1614, had shown that cod were numerous in the nearby waters. "It was a venture capital scheme, purely an economic thing," said Bradley.

Puritans critical

The disapproving Massachusetts Bay Puritans frequently sought to discredit them. And a visiting group of royal commissioners reported, based on Massachusetts interviews, that Pemaquid's men "share in a woman as they do in a boat," though historians now agree this was an exaggeration.

Unlike Jamestown and Plymouth, which played major roles in American history, Pemaquid's importance stems from different factors.

"First, it's one of the earliest documented settlements on the eastern seaboard," Bradley said. "And it is well preserved."

"Then it was extremely important to 17th-century English America as the northeasternmost English military outpost of the Colonies."

"Beyond this point to the south, almost everything through the Carolinas was English; to the north, you faced the French. You first had to take Pemaquid before you could pass on down the coast and take the larger communities."

The first attack in the area came in 1632, in the form of a pirate raid led by Dixy Bull. Bull got away with valuables worth about £500.

"That was a fortune in those days," Bradley noted. "It's an indication of just how quickly Pemaquid became a successful community."

Still, the settlers had few defences when angry Indians attacked and burned the village in 1676. The village was resettled the next year, when a wooden fort named Fort Charles was built.

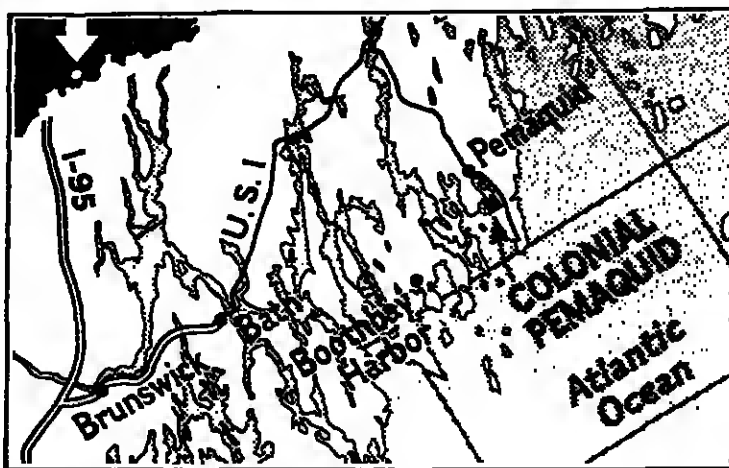
A dozen years later the French and Indians joined in an attack, killing a number of settlers and forcing the small garrison to surrender. Pemaquid became a ghost town for three years.

'Indian-proof' Fort

Settlers returned in 1692 when construction began on a strong stone fort. The Massachusetts Bay Colony devoted most of its budget that year to the erection of Fort



A mudwalker used to elevate a settler's shoe was found during excavations



Colonial Pemaquid on the 1982 map

William Henry, and the governor, Sir William Phips, wrote to a friend:

"I have caused a large stone fort... to be built at Pemaquid... strong enough to resist all the Indians in America."

Bradley said, however, that the effort was "a pretty sleazy job." The mortar used was of poor quality, and the well for drinking water lay outside the walls — "the stupidest thing one can do in terms of designing a defensive military fortification," Bradley said. The French attacked in 1696, the English commander surrendered, and the fort was destroyed.

For 33 years Pemaquid was deserted again. Resettlement began in 1729 when Col. David Dunbar began to lure Scotch-Irish as settlers. He built Fort Frederick, a much less elaborate fort, on the site of Fort William Henry's ruins.

But a combination of Dunbar's prickly nature and a host of legal problems threatened the settlement, and in 1732 the government ordered him out. Though some settlers remained, Pemaquid was decommissioned in 1759 and destroyed in 1775. Some arc-

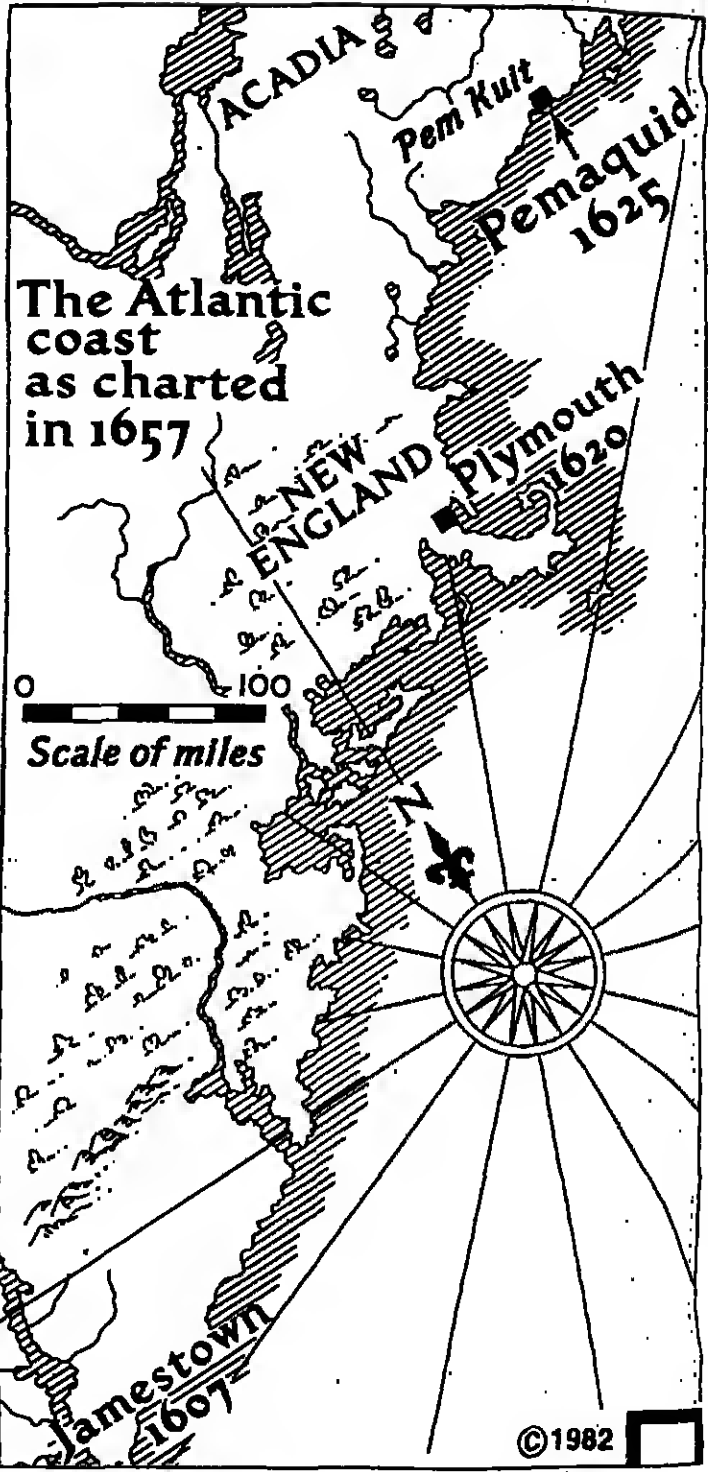
haeological work was done in the late 1800s and the 1920s, but little was known until Mrs. Camp began to dig.

The excavations have uncovered a wide range of artifacts, from clay pipes and redware to wine bottles and coins, as well as some offbeat items such as a mudwalker, a device attached to a shoe to elevate it out of the mud.

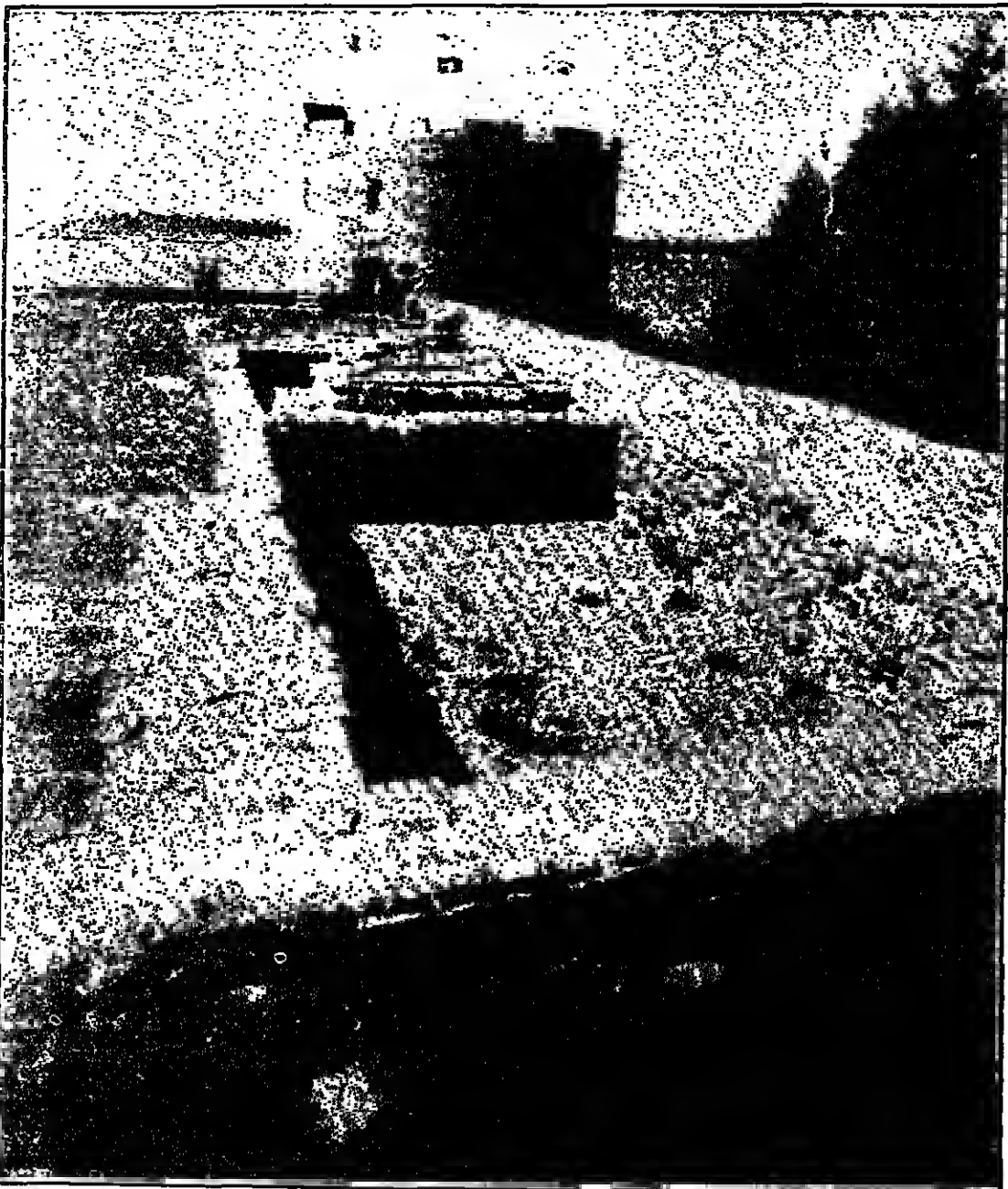
Many of the finds are on display in a small museum at Pemaquid. They include a large Bellarmine jug dating to the early 1600s, early North Devon and Staffordshire pottery, a musket-firing mechanism, and a tiny brass token called a jeton whose only match was found by archaeologist Ivor Noel Hume along England's Thames River.

"The artifacts tell us that people here were trying to live in much the same fashion as they had at home," said C. Malcolm Watkins, curator emeritus in the department of social and cultural history at the Smithsonian Institution. "They were trying to re-establish the environment they left behind them."

— National geographic news service



Pemaquid on the 1657 map



Excavated and partly rebuilt officers' quarters at Pemaquid, Maine

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Korta
17:50 Carous
18:15 Children's Programme
18:25 Telematch
18:35 Local Programme
19:15 Local Programme
19:30 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Spotlights
22:10 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

10:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Bless This House
21:10 Documentary: The Great Depression
22:00 News in English
23:15 Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:50 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
12:40 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
13:05 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:20 In Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
15:05 Instrumentals
15:05 News Summary
15:05 News Summary
15:05 Top Twenty
19:20 Newsdesk
19:25 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
20:05 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
6:00 Newsdesk 6:30 Intermix 6:45

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

• History of French Cinema, photographs, at the French Cultural Centre.
• Exhibition of mosques, at the French Cultural Centre.
• Contemporary German graphics, at the Goethe Institute.

VIDEO

• CBS news, at the American Centre at 12:00 noon and at 4:00 p.m.
• Les Shadoks (5:00 p.m.) and La Camargue (6:00 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

LECTURE

• A series of lectures on geology and meteorology, by Dr. Ing. Peter Hallach, at the University of Jordan.

CHOIR

• The YWCA choir invites all interested singers to join them at 7:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 361-47-6
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century

ORIENTAL ARTISTS

Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Elgh Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 22541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71531.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisai, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:11 Fajr
05:33 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:25 Dhuhur
14:47 'Asr
17:17 Maghrib
18:39 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:10 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Doha (RJ)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:20 Doha (RJ)
09:40 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Doha (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:15 Riyadh (SV)
11:20 Cairo (EA)
11:20 Ankara (TA)
12:10 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
14:25 Tunis, Athens (TUA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:00 Larnaca (RJ)
16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
16:45 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
19:35 Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)
20:15 Tunis, Athens (RJ)
22:05 Baghdad (RJ)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:30 Baghdad (RJ)
09:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Beirut (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:45 Beirut (MEA)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
08:45 London (BA)
09:00 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
10:45 Tripoli (RJ)
11:30 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Tunis, Capetown (RJ)
12:00 Larnaca (RJ)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
12:20 Ankara (TA)

12:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)

13:00 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Doha, Bahrain, Muscat (GA)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
15:15 Athens, Tunis (TUA)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo (EA)
18:10 Baghdad (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:30 Damascus (RJ)
19:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:00 Cairo (RJ)
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)
21:00 Bangkok (RJ)
21:15 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
21:20 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds
Belgian franc 73/ 73.4
Dutch guilder 129.5/ 130.3
Egyptian guinea 354.6/ 359.3
French franc 50.2/ 50.5
Iraqi dinar 631.6/ 643.3
Italian lire (for 100) 25.4/ 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100) 132.8/ 133.6
Kuwaiti dinar 122.8/ 123.5
Lebanese lira 82.1/ 82.4
Omani riyal 104.0/ 104.5
Qatari riyal 98.3/ 98.7
Saudi riyal 104.4/ 104.9
Swedish crown 57.4/ 57.7
Swiss franc 164.8/ 165.8
Syrian lira 62.3/ 63.1
UAE dirham 97.9/ 98.3
U.K. sterling pound 609.9/ 613.6
U.S. dollar 361.5/ 362.5
W. German mark 141.7/ 142.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy to fair weather, with temperature about normal and light variable wind changing to northerly moderate. In Agaba, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.
Amman 16/28
Agaba 22/35
Deserts 17/33
Jordan Valley 19/35

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 27, Agaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 41 per cent, Agaba 28 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, first police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Hakim Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisai 664171-4
Shmeisai Hospital 669131-5
University Hospital 845645
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 6671758
Al-Musharraf Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Amman 665292
Al-Abdi, Amman 664164
Al-Hakim, J. Amman 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Amman 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Nayef Al Khadra 56120/66631

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (African) 240/ 200
Apple (American) 240/ 200
Apple (Double Red) 200/ 160
Apple (Golden) 200/ 160
Apple (Japan) 250/ 200
Apple (Local) 250/ 200
Apple (Starline) 200/ 160
Banana 260/ 200
Banana (Makassar) 225/ 180
Beans 220/ 180
Beans (string) 300/ 250
Cabbage 160/ 120
Carrot 220/ 180
Cauliflower (white) 300/ 160
Cherries 420/ 380
Cucumber (large) 150/ 120
Cucumber (small) 220/ 180
Dates 200/ 160
Eggplant (small) 160/ 120
Figs 150/ 120
Figs 300/ 250
Grapes 500/ 450
Grapes (black) 240/ 200

GENERAL

Zain Zagher 38591
Nairoud pharmacy 23672
Mund pharmacy 668633
Al-Hakim pharmacy 22061
Al-Kayali taxi 56020
Grand Palace taxi 67079
Medical Centre taxi 813813
Al-Nail taxi 44433
Faisal taxi 22051
ZARQA
Dr. Musa Taha Odeh 82049
Al-Azami pharmacy 2615
IRBID
Dr. Ali Al Umari 72032/73974
Ibn Sina pharmacy 2615
JORDAN TELEVISION
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42331
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 666176
Telephone:
Information 11
Jordan and Middle East calls 18
Oversize calls 17
Cable or telex 14
Repair service 11

Guava 260/ 200
Hot Green Pepper 280/ 200
Lemon (imported) 280/ 200
Lemon (local) 160/ 120
Melon 50/ 30
Marrow (large) 150/ 120
Marrow (small) 220/ 180
Melon 200/ 160
Oranges 260/ 200
Ostra 440/ 380
Onion (dry) 80/ 60
Parsley 100/ 100
Peas 450/ 400
Peas (Lebanese) 520/ 450
Pumpkin 280/ 200
Potato (imported) 150/ 120
Radish 300/ 250
Red Cherries 450/ 380
Spinach 160/ 120
Sweet Pepper 200/ 160
Tomato 80/ 50
Water Melon 130/ 100
Water Melon (stripped) 100/ 70

Syrian-Jordanian Bank awaits reformed shape

By Ullrich Messberg
Special to the Jordan Times

The Syrian-Jordanian Bank, created at the height of Syrian-Jordanian cooperation is no longer. Last month, the National Economic Security Committee decided to terminate the operative parts of the Memoranda of Association which, since 1977, have formed the basis for this experiment in banking cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement between Syria and Jordan signed on January 10, 1977 stipulated a 50/50 per cent ownership by the Syrian government on the one hand and a conglomerate of Jordanian governmental organisations, including the Central Bank and the Jordanian Pension Fund, on the other.

Two branch offices were to be opened, one in Damascus and the other in Amman.

Principal areas for activities were, as the name indicates, to finance joint Jordanian-Syrian industrial projects and trade between the two countries.

The Jordanian branch opened in Amman in mid-1980 with a capital corresponding to half of the stipulated share capital. The rest remained blocked in Syria.

Normal banking activities were undertaken, including joint Syrian-Jordanian projects like financing of the Syrian-Jordanian Land Transport Company and the Syrian-Jordanian Company for Industry.

The opening of an office in Damascus, however, dragged on. "The banking structure in Syria apparently made it difficult for concerned authorities to issue the final approval for the opening of a branch office", says the new general manager of the bank, Hisham J. Safadi. "This in spite of the fact that the memo of association in Syria carries the status of a law."

The Jordanian counterpart waited for two years, but the absence of a final letter of agreement, as well as the financially grim fact that half the capital stayed frozen in Syria, finally forced the decision now taken.

This decision was taken notwithstanding the fact that an office, already had been rented in Damascus and that expenses had been incurred on the Jordanian side in

the renting and equipping of this office.

"The decision is however in no way to be regarded as political", Mr. Safadi emphasises.

Transition phase

The bank now finds itself in a transitional phase, "hopefully not lasting longer than a few months," says Mr. Safadi.

A temporary board has replaced the regular board of directors. Its main function is to convert the bank to a public shareholding company according to Jordanian law.

The present owners, including the Central Bank of Jordan and the Pension Fund, will remain as shareholders, but the capital resources will have to be increased since they are presently too small, according to Jordanian law.

A decision also has to be taken as to the status of the bank, be it a licensed commercial bank or financial company.

In the meantime the Syrian-Jordanian bank retains its name and has "business as usual" including the Syrian-Jordanian Land Transport Company.

As for the bank's future as an ordinary commercial bank, Mr. Safadi is optimistic.

"With present total assets amounting to a mere JD 11 million we envisage good prospects of growth. Our small size is of course due to our short period of operation and the fact that we have only had one branch office."

"We don't see any difficulties entering the market. So many banks have successfully started business in the last years and the Syrian-Jordanian Bank should not be superfluous."

Concerning fields of operation, Mr. Safadi sees the best opportunities in short term commercial financing but does not exclude longer term lending.

Like the bank he represents, Mr. Safadi himself is in a transition period. As a representative for the Central Bank of Jordan, he acted as the first chairman of the bank after its founding in 1977.

In March 1980 he moved to the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company where he served as deputy general manager until he returned to the Syrian-Jordanian bank as its general manager.

Army stages artillery manoeuvres

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, attended on Monday a military exercise with live ammunition carried out by artillery units of the Jordan Armed Forces.

Prince Hassan met with the participants in the exercise and conveyed to them the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein. He also expressed his satisfaction for and appreciation of the high standard reached by the units participating in the manoeuvres.

The exercise was attended by the assistant chief of staff for operations and planning, division commanders and senior officers.

More than 2½m dunums cultivated last year

AMMAN (Petra) — The total area of cultivated land in the country in 1981 totalled 2,608,768 dunums, 82.5 per cent of which depended on a rainfall water and 17.5 per cent as irrigated land, Agriculture Ministry officials said Monday.

The officials said the rainfall in the agricultural areas in the southern part of the country in 1981 was less than the 1980 season and this consequently led to less areas of land cultivated. Nevertheless, they said, production of fruit-bearing trees increased by 10 per cent and vegetable production increased by 14 per cent. The areas cultivated with olive trees in 1980-81 totalled 242,177 dunums, forming 58.4 per cent of the total areas cultivated with fruit trees.

Cultivated land in non-irrigated areas include 76.5 per cent cultivated with wheat, 4.7 per cent with vegetables, 15.6 per cent with fruit trees and 3.2 per cent with tobacco. Irrigated areas of land totalled 17.5 per cent of the total cultivated land in the East Bank of Jordan.

Arab, European think-tanks meet today

By Samira Karwar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Fifty Arab and European intellectuals and policy-makers will begin a two-day non-official meeting Tuesday, to discuss European Arab dialogue and the Middle East situation.

The meeting with prominent European intellectuals is being hosted and organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), which is headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan will chair the meeting's first session and is expected to make an opening address.

No working papers will be formally presented at the meeting's four sessions. Rather, the chairman of each session will put forward general points to be discussed by all participants. These include issues relevant to European-Arab inter-regional cooperation in economic and political spheres.

The Middle East problem will receive its share of discussion, with participants examining divergent as well as convergent issues relating to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank will also come under scrutiny with particular reference to the settlements. Last but not the least, the future outlook for Arab-European dialogue will be discussed.

European institutions which will be represented at the meeting include some of the most reputable and prominent intellectual establishments in several West European countries. Among those present will be Director of the French Institute for Foreign Relations Thierry de Montbrial and Director of the West German Society for Foreign Affairs Karl Kaiser.

Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs will be represented by Mr. David Watt and Italy's Institute of International Affairs will be represented by its president, Dr. Cesare Merlini. Mr. H. Neuman of the Dutch Institute of International Affairs is also participating.

Prominent individual European participants include influential politicians such as Michel Suchod, French Socialist Party deputy at the French National Assembly.

Arab participants, who are also ATF members are no less influential than their European guests, include Bahraini Development and Industry Minister Youssef Al Shirawi, Director Gen-

eral of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) Said Ghubash, former Egyptian minister and economic expert Dr. Labib Shugair, and the president of the Kuwait-based Arab Development Fund, Dr. Mohammad Al Imadi.

Jordanian participants include ATF Director General Khalil Salem, Assistant Secretary-General Bassam Saket, former Labour Minister Omar Nabulsi, Central Bank Governor Sa'id Nabulsi, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Labour Minister Jawad Anani, University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Majali and Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran.

Arab-European contacts

The meeting embodies the spirit of establishing and promoting contacts between Arab policy-makers and intellectuals and their European counterparts, according to Dr. Saket. It is envisaged that such meetings can lead to a process of mutual education of policy-makers, an aim for which ATF has been striving since its creation in March, 1981.

The meeting of European and Arab intellectuals is part of "ATF's international dimension" aimed at conveying the Arab message on the issues being discussed.

ATF hopes that it will lead to building bridges of understanding between the Arab and European

intellectuals, and eventually between Europe and the Arab World. It will also afford the Arab participants with "a reading of the thoughts of the cultured, intellectual European participants," whose links with the private sector and hence the policy-makers of their countries are not to be underestimated, according to Dr. Saket.

ATF's international links are being established through creating dialogue with its counterpart, non-governmental institutions in the developing countries of the Third World as well as in Europe. Dr. Saket pointed out that the importance of such dialogue is not to be underestimated. For example, a similar forum, the Club of Rome actually formulated the European document on tariffs, which led to the establishment of the European Economic Community (EEC). The scope of topics to which ATF is devoting its efforts encompasses many other issues besides Arab-European relations.

Food and Arab World

Its Jordanian and other Arab members are particularly concerned with food security (or the lack thereof) in the Arab World. In this context, they are following, albeit unofficially, the implementation of the 1980 Arab summit conference resolutions with regard to joint economic action and creating eventual food self-sufficiency in the Arab World.

Dr. Saket pointed out that the issue of particular urgency since in 1981 alone, the Arab World imported \$15 billion worth of food while investment in agriculture totalled about three per cent of overall investment for the same year against an average population growth of about 3.7 per cent.

With these problems in mind, ATF members got together last May and carried out a detailed study of the Brandt Report, dea-

ling with the state of world economy in general. Particular emphasis was given to the sections dealing with the Arab World in relation to energy, food, security and humanitarian issues. Possible ways of Arab participation in the "making of a new world economic order" was examined in the light of the study, and ways of presenting the Arab input to the new international economic order are being devised.

A group of ATF experts will meet in Amman, probably next December, to discuss issues pertaining to science and technology in the Arab World.

The formulation of a comprehensive Arab science and technology policy will be looked into and possibilities of generating research projects in the Arab World will be highlighted.

As matter of fact, research has been and will continue to be the mainstay of ATF activities. Several ATF members have already published research work in conjunction with European colleagues on the food outlook for the region.

Focus on West Bank

But perhaps the occupied West Bank in particular has been the focus of most ATF research work.

A study of the West Bank entitled "Our Problem" conducted by Dr. Saket was discussed by ATF in Bahrain in October, 1981.

It includes a broad micro-survey of the socio-economic changes being introduced by Israeli occupation of the West Bank and suggests concrete measures and policies to counter these detrimental changes and stabilise the area by supporting the indigenous Arab population of the occupied territories.

The study has generated and continues to generate further, more detailed studies on the micro-level relating to specific economic issues, such as banking, the monetary situation and agriculture in the occupied territories.

Al Fajr Al Iktisadi to reappear Wednesday

By Riyadh Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Jordanian economic weekly magazine, Al Fajr Al Iktisadi, will reappear on Wednesday, Oct. 6, according to Yusef Abu Lail, the newly appointed editor-in-chief and director general of the magazine.

Mr. Abu Lail told the Jordan Times that the publishing rights of the Al Fajr Al Iktisadi, which was solely owned by Mr. Ahmad Alawi, have been acquired by a newly established company.

The company, Al Fajr for Press, Publication and Distribution, which now owns the magazine, consists of six Jordanians from the private sector; Rajab Barghouti, Hakam Khair, Ahmad Alawi, Hani Al Dabbas, Ahmad Hilel and Mohammed Barmawi.

Mr. Abu Lail who is the ex-director general of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the magazine will mainly place emphasis on Jordanian-Arab economic affairs and it will not tackle political matters. "I wish we will be able to play a role in reviving our economy" Mr. Abu Lail said.

Public bus transport conditions under study

AMMAN (Petra) — Acting Director of the Public Transport Corporation (PTC) Omar Al Mubayyin said Monday that a technical committee is currently studying the conditions of the bus routes operated by the PTC in Amman and its suburbs.

Mr. Mubayyin said that operating additional buses on some lines in Amman depends on the population density of each area. He said the corporation's policy is to facilitate the transport of citizens without affecting the private-sector buses.

Mr. Mubayyin said the PTC has adopted a new plan to operate additional buses in several governorates and districts in the country and that the plan will be implemented as soon as it is approved by the cabinet.

GNP reached JD 1,199m in 1981

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's gross national product (GNP) in 1981 reached JD 1,199 million, an increase of some JD 200 million from 1980, a report by the Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce said on Monday.

According to the report, income in the industry and mining sector rose from JD 167 million in 1980 to JD 201 million in 1981, income in the construction sector rose from JD 97 million to 104 million, income in the commercial sector rose from JD 167 million to JD 210 million.

On the other hand, income in the agricultural sector dropped in 1981 compared to 1980 because of late rainfall, the report said.

Ma'an official discusses education process

AQABA (Petra) — The Ma'an Governorate education director discussed with education officials here Monday matters related to the educational process for the new academic year.

He said arrangements are under way to open an education office in the Aqaba District and that qualified employees and technicians will join office within one week.

The meeting was attended by the school principals in the Aqaba District.

RSS, Moroccan firm sign solar agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — A technical cooperation agreement between the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and a private sector Moroccan company operating in the field of solar heaters was signed in Amman on Monday.

According to the agreement, signed by RSS Director General Albert Butros and the company's director general, the RSS will draw up the specifications for the production equipment and train a number of technicians and engineering.

The company will, according to the agreement, produce solar heaters for household use under the supervision and follow-up of the RSS.



Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Director-General Albert Butros (second from left) and the director general of a Moroccan private-sector company sign an agreement Monday on manufacturing solar heaters in Morocco under the direct guidance of the RSS (Petra photo)

Palestinian pilgrims expected

AMMAN (Petra) — The first 800-member group of Palestinian pilgrims living in Israel is expected in Amman Wednesday after performing the hajj in Saudi Arabia.

Another group of 800 members will arrive on Thursday and the third and last batch of 650 members is scheduled to arrive on Friday.

Agriculture Ministry requests information

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agriculture Ministry has requested all its directorates all over Jordan to provide it with data related to the highlands development project, including areas covered in the 1978-1982 stage. The information is needed for assessing the number of fruit-bearing trees needed by each directorate.

The ministry has set the end of the present month, as the deadline for receiving the data reports.

Jerash pavements to get facelift

JERASH (Petra) — The Jerash Municipality Monday announced its plans to float a tender for the second phase work of the Jerash city pavements at a cost of JD 70,000. It includes the construction of pavements and sidewalks in Jerash main streets and the commercial area inside the city.

Jerash Mayor Fayez Al Abbadi said the first phase of the project has been completed at a cost of JD 50,000. Mr. Abbadi added that the municipality will also build seven additional classrooms for the Al Jazzazeh boys preparatory school at a cost of JD 15,000.

Beerin village plans national parks

ZARQA (Petra) — The Beerin Village Council is maintaining contacts with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities aimed at preparing studies on the construction of national parks in the Beerin area.

The head of the village council indicated that the area is located in an intermediary position between

Amman, Zarqa and Jerash, and lies amid thick forests.

Thirty-five thousand metres of roads have been constructed, and public services are being intensified. The area has been frequented by about fifty thousand people, and the establishment of public parks will further increase its touristic significance.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lesser accidents in '82 'Eid than in '81

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of car accidents occurred in the Amman area during the 'Eid Al Adha holiday totalled 45 causing the injury of 28 persons and damage to 70 cars, according to Public Security Directorate officials. The officials said the number of accidents during the 'Eid holidays in 1981 totalled 95 involving 150 cars and that one person was killed and 35 injured. Private cars are responsible for 70 per cent of the accidents in both the periods and 1982 'Eid accidents are 50 per cent less than the accidents which took place last year, they said.

UNIDO invites Jordan to conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has received an invitation to take part in an international seminar on industrial manpower training to be held in West Germany on Nov. 22. The five-day seminar is organised by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Irbid plans city beautification

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality has drawn up plans for the construction of a nursery for producing saplings to be planted along the city streets and parks, according to Mayor Abdul Razzak Tubeishat. He said that the nursery is expected to be set up at one of the city's parks in November. The municipality has also started work on a children park in the northern sector of the city and according to Dr. Tubeishat, the park, on a five-dunum tract of land will include various children games and will be planted with trees. A similar park is planned for the eastern sector of the city, Dr. Tubeishat added.

Jordan invited to Singapore fair in Jeddah

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce has received an invitation from the Singapore embassy in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia inviting it to participate in the Singapore International Trade Fair scheduled to be held there on Oct. 28. The fair will last one week. Foodstuffs, ready-made clothes, electric appliances, industrial equipment and furniture will be exhibited in the fair. Amman Chamber of Commerce Director Rajih Al Amin has said that invitations have been sent to chamber's members to participate in the fair and that "this is a suitable opportunity" for enhancing cooperation between Jordan and Singapore. It will also enhance the opportunity of opening new markets for Jordanian products in the markets of Southeast Asia, he said.

Rural education seminar to open Oct. 10

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day seminar on family and population education in rural regions will open at Princess Rahmeb Community Centre in 'Allan west of here on Oct. 10, a spokesman for the centre has announced. He said participants in the seminar, organised in cooperation with the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and the World Food Organisation will discuss a number of subjects pertaining to women's organisations in rural regions. Specialists from a number of government ministries and institutions from Jordan and other Arab countries are expected to take part in the seminar, the spokesman added.

Jordan to take part in agriculture meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will take part in a high-level committee meeting on agricultural and food research projects to open in Khartoum, Sudan on Oct. 7, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture. He said that Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi will take part in the meeting, organised by the Baghdad-based Arab Union of Scientific Research Councils.

FOR SALE

Office furniture, executive desk and chair, secretary desk, conference table and chairs, four-drawer file, miscellaneous cabinets, side chairs, coffee tables.

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Jordan Times

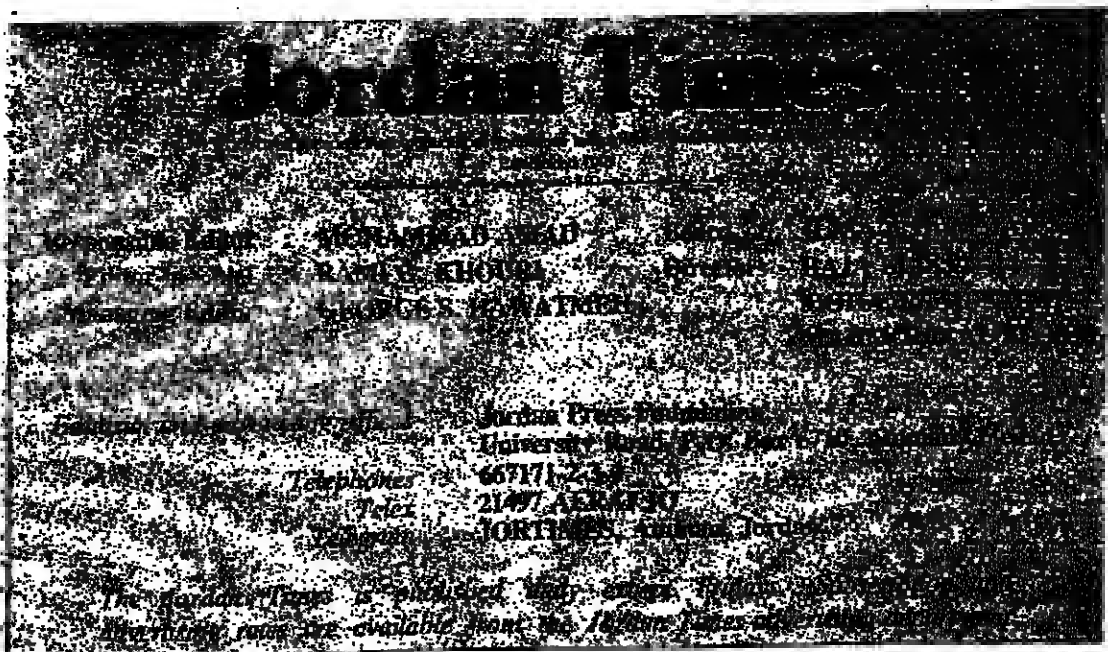
667171

BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

Meeting to be held at the Regency Palace Hotel Wednesday Oct. 6. A talk will be given by Mrs. Powell On Tapestry.

Tickets will be on sale at the meeting for the annual ball, creche is available.

New members welcome



Land of ironies

LET US SEE now what Israel does in the wake of the ambush that killed six and injured 22 of its soldiers in Lebanon. The likelihood is that some new move will be taken by the military-minded Israeli leadership to "protect" the Israeli occupation troops in Lebanon from attacks by Palestinian guerrillas, Lebanese resistance units or Syrian troops—as if it were the natural thing to have Israeli soldiers stationed along the roads east of the Lebanese capital.

We remember about three months ago, when Israel first invaded Lebanon and moved north towards Beirut, American President Ronald Reagan made it a point to say in public that he thought the Israelis had good reason to do as they did; the reason was that their troops occupying south Lebanon were coming under attack from—you guessed it—Palestinian guerrillas, Lebanese resistance forces and Syrian troops. One assumes that this time around, the American president is slightly better informed of the reality in Leb-

anon, given that he has several thousand of his Marines in that country trying to minimise the excesses of the Israeli military machine that is, ironically, funded and supplied by none other than—you guessed it—the American armed forces, of whom the Marines are an integral part. But the Middle East is a land full of ironies, and it is not so surprising to be in this strange situation where the Americans send troops to guard against an Israeli army that has been called America's "strategic ally" and a strategic "asset" in this part of the world.

The lesson that is being learned yet again, at the expense of Arab and Israeli lives, is that occupation breeds resistance, repression breeds rebellion, violence breeds violence.

If the Israelis don't want their buses full of occupation troops shot at, they should drive those buses full of troops back south to Tel Aviv—not north to Beirut. One cannot be an occupier and demand tranquillity at the same time. This is the lesson of Afghanistan and, now, also of Lebanon.

What are the Palestinian people supposed to feel and say now?

By Mohammad Tarbush

PARIS — How many massacres, how many more men and women, babies and adolescents, Christians and Muslims, how many more Jews and Palestinians must die before the world awakes from its torpor, regains its senses and finds the courage to say what we Palestinians have said all along: that the orthodox Zionism religiously adhered to by Israel's rulers is a disastrous doctrine for us as well as for the Jews?

How could it be otherwise? How could the world have been duped into believing that this anachronistic ideology could ever succeed in creating a Jewish state in an already populated land, without bloody conflict?

Was it apathy? Perhaps. But the main reason was understandably that, after the horrors of World War II, the world was too busy scrubbing away the stains of shame from its recent history, not knowing meanwhile, not wanting to know, that another episode of human tragedy was systematically in progress elsewhere.

How many people even know the names of our villages and camps which make up the tragic litany of nightmares that our people have endured since the creation of Israel in the heart of our ancestral homeland: Deir Yassin, Kalonia, Qibya, Kafr, Qasim, Qalquilya, Nabi Elias, 'Azzun, Khan Yunis, Sammu', Tel Al-

Ze'tar?

It was at Deir Yassin that Menachem Begin inaugurated his doctrine that any act can be justified by its success. At dawn on April 9, 1948, while the Palestinian village on the outskirts of Jerusalem slept, 200 members of Irgun, the Zionist terror gang, attacked. House by house, the inhabitants were pulled into the streets, lined against walls and shot, regardless of age or sex. Homes were dynamited. The attackers raped, tore earrings from women's ears and slaughtered some who were pregnant with carving knives. When day broke, corpses littered the streets. No one was allowed into the village except a Jewish policeman, who reported that one Palestinian had died.

It took a persistent Red Cross officer to unearth the truth. Besides the bodies in the streets, he found 150 corpses stuffed down a well. In all, 243 were left dead.

The survivors were stripped naked and paraded through a Jewish quarter of Jerusalem, to be mocked and spat upon. The then leader of Irgun is now the prime minister of Israel.

In October 1953, Ariel Sharon led a similar operation against the unsuspecting inhabitants of Qibya, leaving 75 dead and as many wounded. Now Defence Minister Sharon defends his authorisation to let his allies enter Sabra and Shatila by claiming to

have warned against killing, "especially women and children."

Neither in their objectives nor in their morbid detail do the Beirut massacres differ from the carnage we have previously endured. Is not the mass murder of Palestinians consistent with the cold logic of Zionism, which dictated the destruction, expulsion or, at best, oppression of the indigenous people of the coveted land?

To us Palestinians, these dangers are not a mere abstraction. Ask the refugees who fled their homes in the panic of terror and war, never to be allowed to return. Or the young people who saw compatriots die under Israeli bullets for the crime of marching in peaceful demonstration. Or the librarians who have watched helplessly as the contents of their shelves were ransacked by Israel's police. Ask the orphans of Deir Yassin, Sabra and Shatila, who are unlikely ever to lead normal lives again.

Thanks to communications

We Palestinians cried out against this threat from our mosques and our churches, from the playgrounds of our schools and the courtyards of our homes, and, when in your more reflective moments you allowed it, from the columns of your newspapers and your airwaves. The world ignored our warnings. Now, thanks to

modern communications technology, the massacre has taken place under your noses.

In its implacable propaganda against us, Zionist propaganda stopped at nothing to deprive us of what was ours—our literature (we were depicted as aimlessly roaming bedouins), our history (Palestine, the most ancient country on earth, ceased to exist in their historical narratives), our geography (the cradle of human civilisation—where grew fruit trees centuries before Europe, perfected irrigation and plant hybridisation and was the first nation to produce such luxuries as wine—was presented to the world as strips of desert or malaria-ridden swamps). Thinking people everywhere should have known better: The world's ancient travellers and artists had testified otherwise.

As grim reports of the bloodbath in Sabra and Shatila flashed in and the flickering screen featured Israeli soldiers rounding up our civilians, the leaders of a nation of "ingathered exiles" disputed furiously in the Knesset over the fate of the original people. As a Palestinian, I felt as if I had been punched all over.

Scores of mutilated Palestinian bodies were displayed tied together so the victims could not flee, or slumped against a wall where they had been lined up and gunned down. As I looked on, vivid images of Deir Yassin and other

calamities—both for the Jewish people and ourselves—flashed through my mind; but above all images of our people's lives exploding under the shells and bombs of Israeli soldiers, or of West Bank settlers strolling arrogantly through our markets and ancient cities.

As I watched, I wondered: "What are the intentions of these people? What are they doing to our country, with its ancient customs and traditions, mosques and churches, legendary lakes and rivers, mystical hills and mountains? When the debris of Sabra and Shatila are dug away, when the final toll of that Black Friday comes to light, let us also grieve for another victim—the smashed hope for coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians."

So much lost, so little left to lose... Will anyone now be surprised if, in our despair, the voices of people who once believed it possible to live side by side with the Israelis are stifled; if there is a rebirth of Palestinian extremism—indeed if there is an embittered, radicalised insistence that the Israelis have no place at all in our part of the world?

The writer, a Palestinian living in Paris, is the author of the forthcoming "The Role of the Military in Politics: A Case Study of Iraq 1941." He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Defending Iraq is an Arab responsibility

The Iranian escalation of aggression against Iraq puts the Arab citizen in a puzzling situation regarding the indifferent official Arab attitude towards the aggressor, and the persistence of some Arab parties to maintain strong ties with the common enemy of the nation and its honour.

The unanimity that characterised the Fez summit decisions gave hopes that the adoption of a fairly consolidated approach to future issues facing the nation is possible. Territorial integrity of the Arab homeland and genuine concern to repulse aggression on any of its parts were believed to have become a main directive regulating post-Fez attitudes. Prevailing aspects of today's reality do not seem so encouraging in this context—the credibility of such unanimity seems to be quite questionable.

Nevertheless, the Jordanian citizen justifiably

finds the uncompromising stand adopted by his country's wise leadership in support of the Iraqi cause greatly satisfactory, and realistically expresses his feelings and aspirations.

His Majesty the King, briefing the cabinet on Sunday, stressed that the recent Iranian offensive against Iraqi soil is a test of pan-Arab credibility regarding the Fez summit resolutions.

Defending Iraq, the King emphasised, is at the same level as defending Jordanian territory, and, for that matter, all Arab soil.

Jordan's timely move to practically render all possible support is a genuine manifestation in full compliance with the pan-Arab commitments agreed upon at Fez.

This vanguard national role has been, and will always be, honoured in this country, as it is in Jordan's make-up to allow no controversy between words and deeds.

Al Dustour: Arab mobilisation should be the answer

Shortly after the bloody Israeli aggression against the Arab Nation in Lebanon, we are faced with a new assault that places us at a crossroad: to confront the new aggression by rendering every possible help to Iraq, or leave Iraq to face the danger single-handed. It is definite the latter would ruin the remainder of our cracked image and respectability throughout the world.

The sorrowful Arab position exposed during the Israeli siege of Beirut is tragic, and to relieve the same experience would be more than catastrophic.

Iran has indiscriminately rejected all peace efforts aimed at ending the war regardless of the composition of the mediating parties: Arab, Muslim or international. Iraq withdrew its forces from all Iranian territories, and the only Iranian response to it has been a pre-determined resumption

of hostile offensives.

His Majesty the King has invariably expressed every Arab citizen's feelings when he reiterated Jordan's unequivocal support for Iraq, and stated that the present situation represents a real test of the credibility of the summit resolutions unanimously adopted at Fez, calling for the implementation of the Arab Mutual Defence Treaty provisions.

Iraq has invariably honoured its pan-Arab commitments. The Jordan it has always been, and will remain its strategic depth. There is no excuse for Arab hesitation or passiveness regarding national obligations. Iran insists on escalating the war, and seeks to inflict destruction upon Iraq. Arab mobilisation should be the answer. We are simply defending ourselves against the monster turned loose.



"Please do not be disturbed! The world is safely in the hands of the chaise longue and the bath chair!"

The noise is getting



too loud indeed!

The hidden strengths of Helmut Kohl

Jonathan Carr asks whether Helmut Kohl, the man that has replaced Helmut Schmidt as German Chancellor, can really be as bumbling and mediocre as his critics claim.

BONN — The West German government, which was headed by an outstandingly capable chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, is passing into the hands of a provincial huffoon. You might have been led to think so by much of the comment over the last decade or so about Dr. Helmut Kohl, head of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) opposition party and the man who has just taken over Herr Schmidt's job.

If criticism could kill, Dr. Kohl, 52, would long since have been dead — pierced by innumerable barbs not just from his formal political opponents but from his own ranks too. It is not surprising that Herr Schmidt, 63, should have attacked Dr. Kohl. After all, that is part of his job — and one the chancellor would have relished if the intensity of his jibes was anything to go by. But it is truly astonishing how often Dr. Kohl has been ridiculed by "colleagues," both in the CDU and in his sister party, the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU).

When Dr. Kohl gained the top job in 1973, there were already many in the Union whispering that he was an "interim solution" to tide the party over a difficult period. It was claimed that the big (6

feet 4 inches tall), genial prime minister of the wine growing state of Rhineland Palatinate would "do" until the real leader emerged to carry the office back to the government which it lost in 1969.

True, it was said, Dr. Kohl was a good "team man" — but even this apparent praise carried the suggestion that there was someone who lacked colour, brilliance and dynamic personal initiative.

The CSU leader, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, 66, seemed to have all three of those qualities in over-abundance — and, in contrast to Dr. Kohl, he had long years of national ministerial experience behind him. Little wonder, therefore, that in addition to his CDU rivals, Dr. Kohl also faced a threat from this CSU fireball, which hurtled erratically towards the top job in Bonn, burning up opposition on the way.

All this raises several big questions. If Dr. Kohl really is a bumbling, mediocre character as his critics claim, how is it that he has stayed at the top of the CDU for nearly 10 years? How did he manage to add — and retain — the job of Union parliamentary floor-leader to his position as CDU national chairman? Where are all those CDU rivals who were wait-

ing in the wings?

Strengths underestimated

The answer must be either that they were really still less effective than Dr. Kohl was claimed to be. That is hard to believe. Or it must be that Dr. Kohl has strengths which have been widely underestimated — which is much more likely.

The least one can say is that Dr. Kohl has remarkable political stamina and — apparently — a very thick skin. He was shaken off countless insults and setbacks with a rueful smile and striking lack of concern.

He fought the 1976 general election as Union candidate for the chancellorship against Herr Schmidt, and gained 48.6 per cent of the vote. It is hard to see that any other CDU leader would have done better. Four years later Herr Strauss, finally chosen as Union chancellor candidate despite CDU reservations, won only 44.5 per cent. It is fashionable to say that Herr Strauss, despite his brilliance, was a divisive force in the Union and had North Germans against him because he was a Bavarian.

There is a lot in that. But then it is also fair to note that Herr Strauss's weaknesses are Helmut Kohl's strengths. As a Rhineland, Dr. Kohl stood a better chance of gaining electoral support countrywide (however unfavourable that must seem to the Bavarians).

And his calm, solid demeanour, by definition unexciting, seems to have a more durable impact on voters fascinated by Herr Strauss's oratorical fireworks, but a bit mistrustful too. Many people, clearly, instinctively feel that Dr. Kohl is a man to be trusted, the sort of person you could matter with about your problems over a glass of wine, without being lectured at, or blinded by statistics.

True, he may well talk about the country needing "a new start" implying that people have got too used to sponging on the state, and must now recognise they have duties as well as rights. But he will leave all that with quite a lot of jokes, several told against himself.

These personal qualities, which can and do make their mark with ordinary people in a fairly small group, tended to work against Dr. Kohl in Bonn, a national political hot-house where few normal people are to be found.

In his Bundestag speeches he retains mannerisms which tell against his image and of which, for a national politician, he seems almost endearingly unaware. He often blinks hard and stares upward as though startled by some brightly shining flying object, thus distracting attention from what he is saying. And all too often the television cameras catch him roaring with laughter on the opposition benches, as though parliamentary business is one huge joke.

Former Chancellor Schmidt used the Bundestag and its oppor-

unities for "self-projection much more cleverly. He was often to be seen at his post, sternly and methodically working his way through official papers — with just one ear cocked on the debate. When the time used to come to speak, his comments were razor sharp, slitting Dr. Kohl's arguments to tatters with an almost contemptuous ease.

Very little regard

Yet even here there seemed to have been a change of late. The duel between the two men, who privately as well as publicly show very little regard for one another, has become a bit more even. Herr Schmidt's harsh remarks have begun to sound a little desperate as though telling more about his own condition than about the intended victim. And Dr. Kohl has gained somewhat more authority perhaps because he felt that at long last — after all the setbacks and insults — the prize of the chancellorship was virtually within his grasp.

All that left Dr. Kohl, still only 52, wholly unperturbed. He had after all, heard it all before. He saw before him a crumbling government coalition, he knew the Union was given well over 50 per cent of the national vote in opinion polls — and he believed was going to be chancellor. He made it after waiting a long time.

— Financial Times news service

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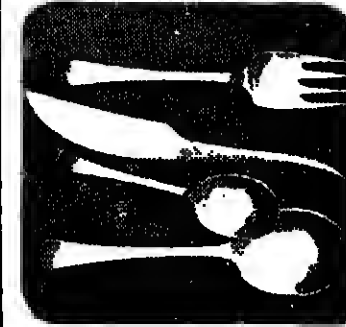
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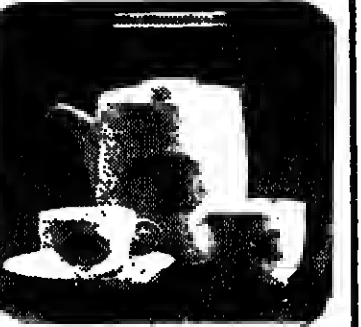
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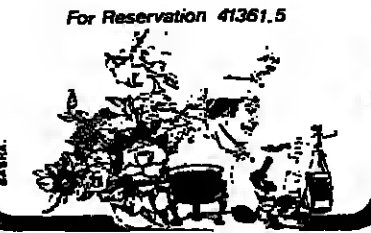
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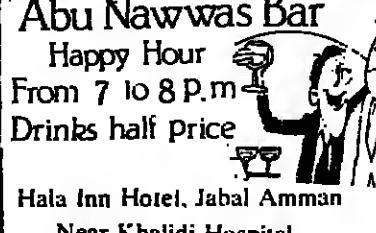
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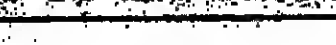
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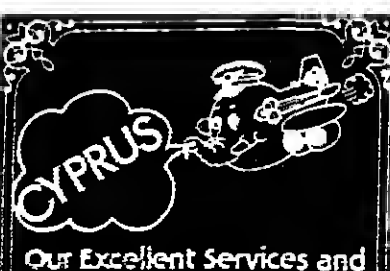
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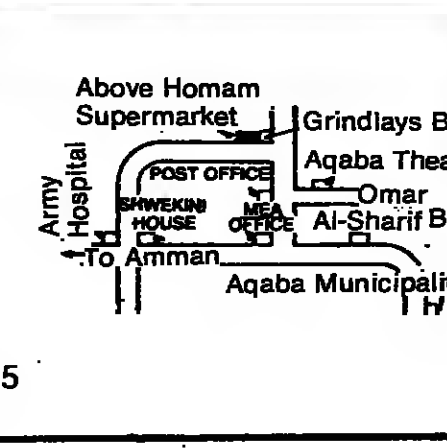
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SPORTS

Soviet Union qualified for 2nd round
World Volleyball Championships

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Soviet Union, the holders, qualified for the second round of the men's World Volleyball Championships when they eliminated the United States with a 15-11, 15-12, 16-14 win in Catamarca Sunday night.

East Germany eliminated the fancied Italian team, beating them 16-14, 15-6, 15-8 in a Group C match in Rosario.

Second round groups—in Rosario and Buenos Aires: Japan, Argentina, China, South Korea, East Germany, Canada. In Mendoza and Catamarca: Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland.

Results:

Group A (Rosario): Argentina beat Mexico 16-14, 13-15, 15-13, 19-17, Japan beat Tunisia 15-8, 15-5, 15-4.

Group B (Catamarca): Soviet Union beat United States 15-11, 15-12, 16-14, Bulgaria beat Chile 15-5, 15-5, 15-3.

Group C (Rosario): East Germany beat Italy 16-14, 15-6, 15-8, Canada beat Australia 15-1, 15-10, 15-9.

Group D (Buenos Aires): Poland beat Venezuela 15-2, 15-5, 15-1, Cuba beat Romania 15-6, 15-11, 15-7.

Group E (Buenos Aires): China beat South Korea 15-12, 15-6, 15-4, France beat Finland 15-13, 11-15, 15-9, 16-14.

JORDAN TV
CHANNEL 6
GREAT DEPRESSION
Tuesday 9:10

The great depression began in America in the Autumn of 1929, when the New York Stock Exchange collapsed. (The Wall Street crash), as it's known, triggered a series of economic disasters which within three years threw 12 million Americans out of work. The Depression rapidly spread through the industrialised, poorer and agricultural countries alike.

More than forty million people were made jobless, more millions were thrown into poverty and there was starvation in some countries. The political effects of the depression were equally catastrophic. Many Latin American governments were violently overthrown and democracies were put under great strain. In one country, Germany, the Great Depression killed parliamentary democracy altogether and paved the way for the rise of Hitler. So the Depression helped to bring about the Second World War.

Why did the Great Depression happen?

What is its significance for us today?

Is there going to be another?

The causes and the cures of the Great Depression are among the most controversial issues in economics today.

The programme focus on the Great Depression in Britain, Germany and the United States by use of archive film, interviews with people who lived through the period and filming in relevant locations, they try to explain why it happened and what it was like to live through the risks that the 1980's may prove to re-run of the 1930s.

Baumann's world record gives Canada
little glory in Commonwealth Games

BRISBANE (R) — The first world record of the Commonwealth Games by swimmer Raelene Baumann gave Canada a slim slice of glory Monday as Australia and England seceded at the top of the medals table.

The host team had their most explosive outing in four days of competition to overhaul England's overnight lead and head the medals standings with 20 golds.

England lost momentum with only three triumphs in the 20 events decided Monday and trailed Australia by three golds. But between them the two pacemakers have picked up 37 titles—more than twice the total won by the remaining 43 countries at the games.

But the statistics did not tell the human story behind the drama—the story of Baumann emerging as the first world record breaker after a year of pain caused by a dislocated shoulder, of Australian sprinter Raelene Boyle bringing an emotional end to one of the most distinguished careers in Commonwealth athletics, and of sprinter Allan Wells weeping as he dedicated his gold medal to "the people of Scotland who have given me so much."

Baumann, Czechoslovak-born and swimming in front of his parents, slashed more than half a second off his own world record to win the men's 200 metres individual medley in two minutes 02.25 seconds.

It was the 18-year-old Canadian's second gold medal here in his first major international test since his record-breaking performance in West Germany 14 months ago.

It was also a performance desperately needed by the troubled Canadians who had taken a mau-

ling from Australia and England in the Chandler Complex Pool.

Australia, England and Canada finished the day with honours even at two victories apiece in Monday's six swimming finals—though the Canadians were still grinding their teeth after their second relay disqualification in three days.

After being beaten out of the gold medal by Australia in the men's 4x200 metres freestyle event, Canada suffered further indignity when they were denied the silver by poolside judges because of a faulty change-over.

It was the fifth time in six international events that the Canadians have been penalised for breaking too early, and followed Saturday's women's 4x100 metres relay in which Australia and Canada finished first and second but were tossed out of the event for infringements.

While Australia and Canada engaged in their nine too friendly rivalry, England's June Croft became the first Brisbane competitor to complete a gold medal treble when she clinched a Commonwealth record of one minute 59.74 seconds in the women's 200 metres freestyle.

She beat off arch rival Tracey Wickham of Australia in a brilliant follow-up to her 100 metres triumph and 4x100 metres freestyle relay gold.

At the Queen Elizabeth II athletics stadium Allan Wells and Raelene Boyle each emerged from a recent and private nightmare with their self-confidence restored.

Wells, the Olympic 100 metres champion who seemed to have lost faith in himself earlier this year, finally came good when he sped to a superfast 100 metres tri-

umph in a wind-assisted 10.02 seconds.

The chunky Scot withdrew from the European championships in Athens last month because he did not feel he was good enough in run. Instead, he returned to Scotland from his English base and sought to recharge his batteries.

"The people there opened their arms and welcomed me. I'm still not right mentally but I'm delighted to have done it Monday for the people of Scotland," he said.

Boyle, 31, came to Brisbane after a similar crisis of confidence—and with the added burden of knowing there would be no more chances following her decision to retire after the games.

She has been collecting Olympic and Commonwealth medals for 14 years but decided a month

ago to undergo treatment by a doctor to restore her flagging morale.

Millions of Australians followed every fluent stride as Boyle shook off the pressure to take the 400 metres gold medal in 51.2 seconds in a superb final fling to her career.

There was also medal action in cycling, shooting and weightlifting—and an unscheduled political demonstration by aborigines and their supporters who tried to enter the Queen Elizabeth II stadium during the athletics.

About 200 arrests were made when the group, seeking to draw international attention to their demands for ownership of land reserves in Queensland, were stopped by police outside the stadium grounds.

United States, France reach
Davis Tennis Cup finals

LONDON (R) — Davis Tennis Cup holders the United States will clash with France in next month's final in Grenoble after contrasting victories Sunday.

The United States completed a 5-0 semi-final rout of Australia in Perth, while Yannick Noah inspired France to a 3-2 win over New Zealand in the other semi-final tie in Aix-en-Provence.

Noah, 22, produced a superb display of clay court tennis and ruthlessly disposed of New Zealand number two Russell Simpson 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 in the final singles after team-mate Thierry Tulasne lost 6-4, 6-2, 6-4 to Chris Lewis.

Noah, who was mobbed by fans on court after the match, said: "I wanted to start out strong and never let him get into the match and that's the way it worked out."

New Zealand captain Jeff Robson paid tribute to the Cameroun-born star, saying: "Full credit to Noah. He played superbly. He was just too good."

France won the Davis Cup from 1928-32 but have not appeared in the final since Britain knocked them out the following year.

The Americans, winners three times in the past four years and 27 times in all, allowed Australia no respite as Gene Mayer and John McEnroe mercilessly swept to straightforward wins in the reverse singles, reduced to the best of three sets.

Mayer beat Mark Edmondson, who replaced the injured Peter McNamara, 6-3, 6-3 and McEnroe beat John Alexander 6-4, 6-3.

JORDAN WINS THE MONDIAL CUP
AND THE GOLDEN MEDAL

The international festival for hair-dressers was held at the PARIS FESTIVAL MONDIAL in Paris from Sept. 2 to 12. Male and female hair-dressers from 24 countries, including France, Italy, the United States, Japan, Switzerland, and a number of Arab countries, including Jordan, Algeria, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco participated in the festival. Jordanian hair-dresser Yassin Habbul represented Jordan in the festival and showed a hair-cut inspired from Jordanian heritage named "Petra". Mr. Habbul has been awarded the Paris Cup and the Golden Medal in this international fair.

medal. Thus he becomes the holder of the first international title in Jordan.



Mr. Yassin has participated in more than one festival during his stay in Paris and was awarded more than nine golden

The president of the international festival for hair-dressers FRANCOIS MENION bestows a medal to Mr Habbul after bestowing on him the golden medal.

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Pakistan continues hunt for
an innings victory over Australia

FAISALABAD, Pakistan (R) — Leg-spinner Abdul Qadir caused Australia further anguish in the second cricket test here Monday as he kept Pakistan in the hunt for an innings victory.

At the close of the fourth day Australia were 176 for four in their second innings, still needing 157 runs to avoid losing by an innings and going 2-0 down in the three-match series.

Qadir took all four wickets to go with the four he claimed in Australia's first innings and the seven he took in Pakistan's nine-wicket win in the first test in Karachi last week.

Australia's youngest player, 21-year-old Queenslander Greg Ritchie, taking part in only his second test, was fighting almost a lone battle against Qadir and the other Pakistani bowlers.

Ritchie was at the crease when Australia resumed their first innings this morning on 141 for eight in reply to Pakistan's total of 501 for six declared and he was back at the wicket at the close this evening.

The day started promisingly for Australia with Ritchie and Geoff Lawson surviving the second new ball and holding out for 80 minutes before alert fielding by Haroon Rashid ended their stubborn ninth-wicket partnership.

Ritchie played Iqbal Qasim to Haroon at short leg but slightly overbalanced and took half a step out of his crease. Haroon swiftly flicked the ball into the stumps as the bulky Ritchie tried unsuccessfully to regain his ground.

Ritchie was run out for 34 ending a 43-run partnership with Lawson which was the second highest of the Australian innings.

Lawson was out for 14 in the same over caught at mid off and Australia's innings ended on 168, a deficit of 333, and Pakistan captain Imran Khan enforced the follow on.

Australia were in trouble before a ball was bowled in their second innings when opener Graeme Wood went down with stomach trouble and could not open the innings.

Wood was replaced by John Dyson and he and Bruce Laird batted confidently until an hour after lunch when Qadir struck with the score 73.

He tempted Dyson to swing wildly at a well-flighted delivery and the Australian opener was caught at long off for 43.

Laird and Allan Border kept the score moving until the second over after tea when Laird also misjudged the flight of a Qadir delivery and was caught at mid off for 60 making Australia 125 for two.

Australian captain Kim Hughes was the next to go at 133 when he was deceived by Qadir's googly and trapped low without offering a shot.

Ritchie and Border took the score to 162 before Qadir had border caught at short leg for a painstaking 31 leaving Australia 162 for four.

Ritchie, who has set Australia's more experienced batsmen an example with his patient playing of Qadir, was 21 not out and Peter Sleep seven not out at the close.

Qadir has four for 57 from 24 overs and will be eager to resume his mastery of the Australian batting Tuesday on a pitch that is showing signs of breaking up.

Connors beats Borg in Montreal tennis

MONTREAL (R) — American Jimmy Connors beat Bjorn Borg of Sweden in straight sets to win the \$250,000 Montreal tennis tournament Sunday.

Connors, the Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion and top seed in the 12-man event, won the final 6-4, 6-3 against the former world number one.

Borg, who was not as sharp as when beating Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in straight sets in the

ANNOUNCEMENT
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TIME

What to expect from Kohl Behind Schmidt's fall Green Power in Germany (With Time Europe cover on West German politics) More atrocities in Iran (unarmed Iraqi prisoners mowed down) Hope in the Middle East (Is a new day dawning? Just possibly)

FOR RENT

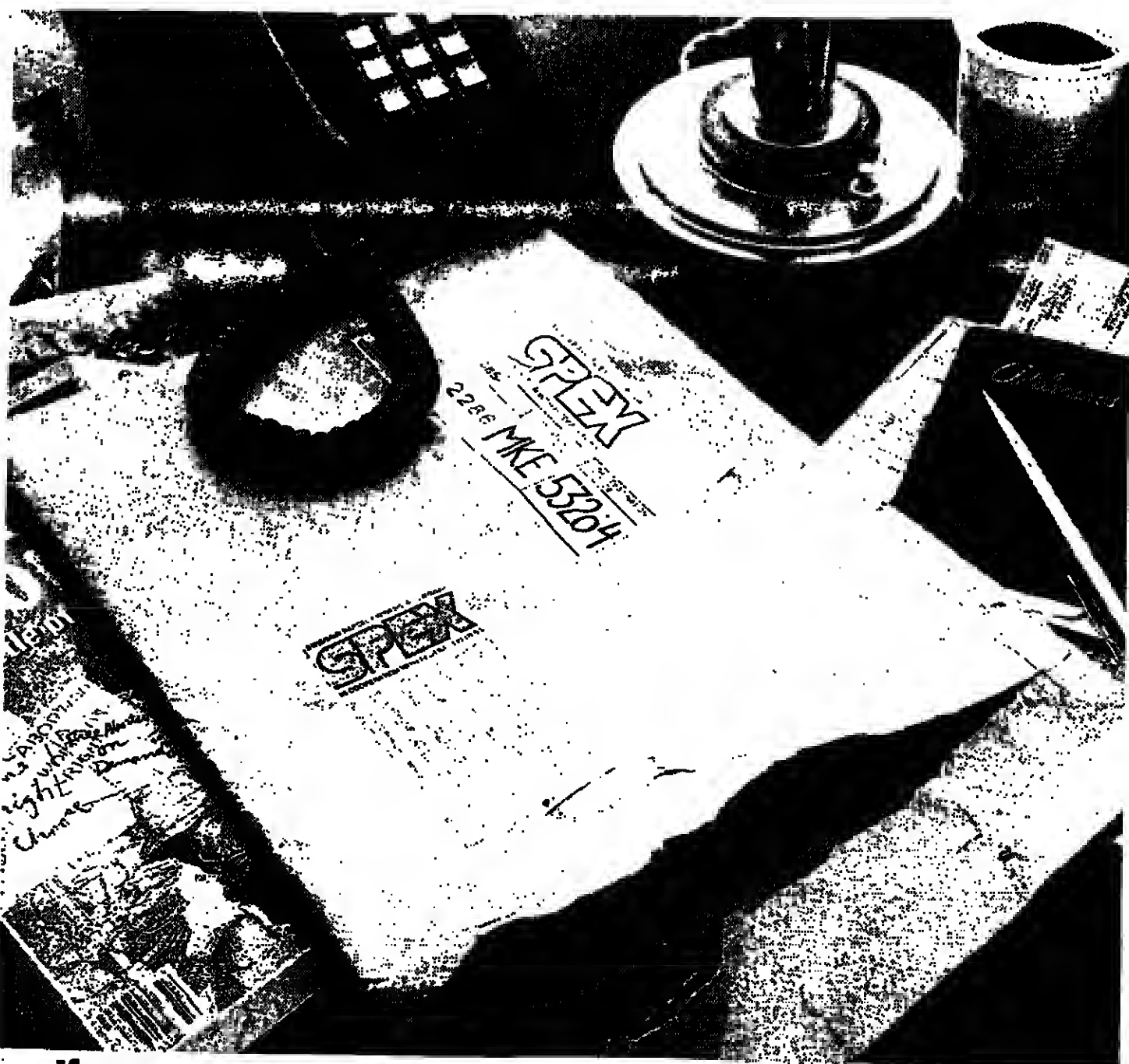
New 2 storey unusual design split level villa behind the University Hospital with telephone. Central heating and good water supply. Comprising of four large bedrooms with fitted units, two bathrooms, large open plan lounge with fireplace, dining room, modern kitchen, laundry room, downstairs toilet. Large garden and paved patios. Option to buy carpets, curtains and furniture.

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Buyers reported to dictate terms on new oil contracts

LONDON (R) — Buyers are starting to dictate the terms of new oil contracts with OPEC in the surplus-laden world market, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said Monday.

In the tight market of the late 1970s, members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) set the conditions, slapping on price rises and

hidden premiums or slashing volumes almost at will.

But PIW, a New York trade newsletter, which is also distributed in London, said Monday the drop in oil demand is tilting the balance of power toward consumers.

It said Brazil, to ease its financial plight, was giving suppliers the choice of three options — a

straight crude oil price discount or an undertaking to buy either Brazilian refined oil products or non-oil merchandise.

Iran had agreed to buy \$100 million worth of equipment and food while selling Brazil 40,000 to 45,000 barrels daily of oil over a trial three months. Contracts of suppliers that do not cooperate

will be subject to review, PIW said.

The newsletter also calculated this week that real oil prices are still rising in Europe and Japan because of the strength on foreign exchange markets of the U.S. dollar, in which crude oil is quoted.

The average dollar price of OPEC was down nearly \$2 on a

March 1981 peak of \$34.80 a barrel, PIW said.

But in many areas outside the United States the 1979-80 oil price shock had continued. The real cost of the barrel had gone up by 20 per cent in Japan since late 1980 and by 27 per cent in France, with other European countries not far behind.

PIW said the strong dollar also

means that the OPEC barrel now buys 11 per cent more manufactured exports from industrial countries than it did in 1980.

The newsletter said buyers were cutting back direct-deal purchases even with such favoured suppliers as Saudi Arabia, some reducing volumes bought from the Saudi state oil company Petromin by 10 to 50 per cent.

U.S. dollar surges against major currencies

LONDON (R) — Traders rushed to buy the dollar on foreign exchange markets Monday, pushing it to a record high against the franc and above recent peaks against the yen, and sterling.

Because of the dollar's continuing strength, the Japanese monetary authorities are pressing for a joint intervention agreement with the U.S. and West German authorities to slow the dollar's rise, finance ministry officials in Tokyo said.

The dollar's surge followed the release of the latest U.S. money supply figures, which revealed an unexpected rise in the key monetary indicator.

Dealers said the figures, released late on Friday, had dashed hopes of an early fall in U.S. interest rates.

traders rushing into the market to buy.

"No one runs substantially short of dollars in this market," he said.

The Bank of Japan sold around \$100 million Monday in an attempt to stem the dollar's rise, bringing its total outlay in recent weeks to some \$1.5 billion, according to banking sources.

But the intervention could not prevent the yen slipping to 272.45 to the dollar, its lowest point since June 1977.

Although there was no immediate U.S. reaction to the Japanese call for a joint approach to the dollar, the Reagan administration has consistently resisted pressure from its trading partners to be more active in the mar-

kets.

In Frankfurt, the West German central bank sold over \$18.45 million as the dollar was fixed at 2.5508 marks, compared with 2.5235 on Friday.

The latest statistics show the supply of money in the U.S. economy is now some \$4 billion above the target for this year set by the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank.

The dollar was trading at 1.6853 against the British pound, compared with 1.6983 on Friday and its lowest level since December 1976.

The price of gold slipped to \$393 an ounce from its \$405 close in London on Friday, as the dollar's strength drew funds away from the metal.

Worries shatter financial markets in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — A slide on Hong Kong's financial markets caused by worries over the future status of the British colony showed no signs of stopping Monday.

On the stock market, the Hang Seng index of leading shares dropped a further 17.40 points to 844.66 in fairly active trading in the morning session, dealers said.

The Hong Kong dollar slipped to 6.48/50 to the U.S. dollar on the foreign exchange market, its lowest level since it was floated in 1973, before recovering slightly to 6.475/485 at the morning close.

The Hang Seng index has now lost 250 points since British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited China last month and agreed to open diplomatic talks on the future of Hong Kong.

China, which claims sovereignty over the colony, has since launched a series of attacks on her statement that Britain had a moral responsibility to Hong Kong's people.

It said that when the time was ripe it would take over the entire territory, most of which would revert to China anyway under 19th century treaties repudiated by Peking.

Tough measures urged to save Yugoslavia's economy

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav leaders, faced with huge foreign debts, an energy shortage, and other grave problems, have urged tough measures to save the country's stumbling economy while seeking new credits from Western banks.

A recent meeting of the ruling Communist Party central committee called for immediate steps to increase exports, reduce inflation, cut public spending, and investment, raise industrial and agricultural production, and save energy.

But officials agree that the country's biggest immediate problem is its \$20 billion foreign debt, which will cost \$5.3 billion to service this year in payments of interest and principal.

Western banking sources say Yugoslavia has asked for a \$500 million credit to be repaid over three years from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), about \$150 million from the World Bank, \$250 million from Kuwait, and \$100 million from West German banks.

Other loans of over \$350 million were under negotiation with Western banks, the sources added.

But for the crucial 1983 period, the only firm credit commitments to Yugoslavia so far are IMF and World Bank loans of about \$900 million against its total borrowing

scheduling of its debts this year.

"With great efforts we have been repaying all our foreign debts and must continue to do so," he told the central committee.

The planned economic reforms are expected to go before parliament for approval next month.

A senior official said they included cuts of up to 50 per cent in some targets, such as industrial production, gross national product, and living standards.

They also call for priority to be given to export-oriented industry, agriculture, and energy.

Yugoslavia plans to borrow a total of \$3.35 billion this year, comprising \$1.65 billion in credits to help service debts, and \$1.7 billion in supply credits.

Banking sources said it has so far managed to finalise loans totalling about \$1.15 billion, including \$650 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), about \$150 million from the World Bank, \$250 million from Kuwait, and \$100 million from West German banks.

Other loans of over \$350 million were under negotiation with Western banks, the sources added.

But for the crucial 1983 period, the only firm credit commitments to Yugoslavia so far are IMF and World Bank loans of about \$900 million against its total borrowing

requirement of nearly \$2 billion, the banking sources estimated.

They pointed out that the Bank for International Settlements usually grants only short-term credits, so Yugoslavia's request for \$500 million over three years would be subject to a political decision by the governments involved.

Thanks to increased exports and an 11 per cent fall in imports, Yugoslavia's foreign trade deficit in the year to early September improved to \$2.7 billion, 34 per cent less than at the same point in 1981.

But the country would have to export goods worth \$35 million daily for the rest of the year, instead of the current \$26 million a day, in order to meet the 12 per cent increase targeted by the government for 1982.

And the reduced imports have affected industrial production which showed a negligible 0.7 per cent rise so far this year compared with the 3.5 per cent target for the year.

Industrial sources said this stagnation could last until the end of 1982 and stretch into early 1983, while agricultural output was not expected to meet growth rate targets this year.

Inflation is running at an annual level of about 30 per cent, well above the 15 per cent target set by

the government.

Apart from affecting living standards, this was seen as a setback for government planners following inflation levels of 40 per cent in the past two years.

Tourism will clearly not yield the expected \$2 billion this year, but together with remittances from Yugoslavs working abroad and invisible earnings, it should contribute towards cutting the country's current account balance of payments deficit to the planned level of \$500 million.

The deficit last year was \$750 million, well under the \$1.8 billion target.

Officials said there were now

\$50,000 unemployed out of a working population of more than 5.5 million, a rate of about 15.5 per cent, and they considered this level another serious problem which required immediate government attention.

Depleted energy reserves are another grave issue and the country's nine-man presidency has appealed for rigorous economies by industry and individuals.

It said stagnating coal production, insufficient oil imports caused by foreign exchange shortages, and a prolonged drought affecting hydroelectric power had brought Yugoslavia to the verge of a serious energy crisis.

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LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was easier on Friday's unexpected rise in U.S. money supply and fresh forecasts of a depressed U.K. economic outlook.

Equities fell sharply in early business but then traded quietly around the easier levels. ICI was down 6p at 276 and GKN was 5p lower at 108 after 107. GKN and Glaxo were both off 10p. The F.T. index at 1500 Monday was down 8.4 at 571.0.

The U.S. money supply data and nervousness ahead of U.K. banking figures due Tuesday pushed long dated bonds down as much as 1½ points at one stage though closing levels were ½ point off the bottom.

Vague bid speculation pushed Burmah up 7p to 126 but other leading oils were lower with the general trend, dealers said. BP and Shell both lost 10p while Ultramar was down 17p.

Woolworth was unchanged at 78 but other stores were weak, with secondary issue Freemans losing 26p to 106 after Interims. Great Universal fell 20p while Boots, Marks and British Home Stores lost 5p to 7p.

Banks were as much as 10p down, as in Lloyds, while Hoog Koog Shanghai Bank lost 6p to 71 among depressed Hong Kong shares.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.6843/53	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2377/80	Canadian dollars
	2.5503/13	West German marks
	2.7860/80	Dutch guilders
	2.1945/60	Swiss francs
	49.47/49	Belgian francs
	7.2075/105	French francs
	1432.50/1433.50	Italian lire
	272.90/273.05	Japanese yen
	6.3085/105	Swedish crowns
	7.0125/45	Norwegian crowns
	8.9170/95	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	393.75/394.75	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

"The sky repair estimate has nothing to do with it. You look pale and should hang those clothes out in the sunshine."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, color letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

CRAHN
PLIME
MEESID
INGELT

Nice promotion

WHAT THE GHOST WHO JOINED THE POLICE FORCE BECAME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers here: C-O-O-L - (Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: POPPY ABHOR SHAKEN LAWYER
Answer: The hangman's favorite reading material - A "NOOSEPAPER"

Peanuts

SO YOU'RE "MARBLER"

I KNOW YOUR WEIRD BROTHER

WELL, ANYWAY, HE AN' CHUCK ARE ON THEIR WAY OVER... COME ON INSIDE, AND WAIT...

ANY CATS IN THERE?

Mutt 'n' Jeff

CICERO!

YOU PUT THOSE HUBCAPS BACK ON MY CAR RIGHT NOW!!

YES, SIR.

Andy Capp

IT'S TOO LAZY TO WALK IN MY SLEEP - I HIKHHIKES

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 5, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can achieve many benefits from situations that call for extra insight into ways to acquire greater income. Change will cause you to have more of the things you really want.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try not to argue over a silly matter with one you really like. Not a good day to study a new outlet that appeals to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact the right people for suggestions to improve your social life. Seek company of trusted friends in the evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Listen to advice of experts in your line of endeavor, and then follow it. Don't be too extravagant with money today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get in touch with business experts who can help you advance in career activities. Be thoughtful of loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Analyze the practical affairs that have to be attended to and gain the approval of higher-ups. Relax at home tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be careful not to make any radical changes now that could lead you in the wrong direction. Strive for true happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to be more efficient in your line of work. Be less demanding of close ties. Avoid one who could be troublesome.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be alert to what an ally may advise since it could help you in a business deal. More camaraderie with friends is wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have some annoying business matters to handle now so attend to them without delay. Learn to exercise more.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to please those you love and be happier. More affection for loved one will bring good results. Use care in motion.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Remove whatever is obsolete and not needed in the home. Strive for that streamlined look. Be poised.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put an element of courtesy in any communications with others, whether by telephone, letter or in person.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will quickly understand the practical side of conditions that come up and will learn how to make it profitable. A strong-willed youngster here who needs ethical training to start in the right direction.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Sidney L. Robbins

ACROSS

1 Faka
5 Rub out
10 European
14 Veinlike deposit
15 Was sick
16 Jacob's brother
17 Timid
20 Expressed anew
21 What Le. means
22 "— Girls"
23 Poison
25 Brown pigment
29 Dieter's concern

33 Movie dog
34 Horse opera
35 Actress
36 Governor's annual message
40 Tree
41 Gives a ranking to
42 Entry
43 Emigrant
45 Matures
47 German way
48 An Allen
52 Postponed
57 Augusta is
60 Wax

61 Horrible
62 Religious picture
63 Goon
64 Kitty —
65 Cozy home

28 Usa a shuttle
29 Serve food
30 Furious
31 Consumed
32 Appears
34 Frequently
37 Moving about aimlessly
38 Drat, for one
39 Vary end
40 Lowered in rank
45 Kind of lottery
46 Footnote word
48 Korean city
49 Emulate
50 God: comb. form
51 Type of sandwich
52 Oppose
53 Fall from the sky
54 Paddy grain
55 A Slaughter
56 Small hollow
58 Flying defense letters
59 Pair

Yastarday's Puzzle Solved:

DAILY ACROSS: 1. FAKA, 5. RUB OUT, 10. EUROPEAN, 14. VEINLIKE DEPOSIT, 15. WAS SICK, 16. JACOB'S BROTHER, 17. TIMID, 20. EXPRESSED ANEW, 21. WHAT LE. MEANS, 22. "— GIRLS", 23. POISON, 25. BROWN PIGMENT, 29. DIETER'S CONCERN, 33. MOVIE DOG, 34. HORSE OPERA, 35. ACTRESS, 36. GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE, 40. TREE, 41. GIVES A RANKING TO, 42. ENTRY, 43. EMIGRANT, 45. MATURES, 47. GERMAN WAY, 48. AN ALLEN, 52. POSTPONED, 57. AUGUSTA IS, 60. WAX, 61. HORRIBLE, 62. RELIGIOUS PICTURE, 63. GOON, 64. KITTY —, 65. COZY HOME, 28. USA A SHUTTLE, 29. SERVE FOOD, 30. FURIOUS, 31. CONSUMED, 32. APPEARS, 34. FREQUENTLY, 37. MOVING ABOUT AIMLESSLY, 38. DRAT, FOR ONE, 39. VARY END, 40. LOWERED IN RANK, 45. KIND OF LOTTERY, 46. FOOTNOTE WORD, 48. KOREAN CITY, 49. EMULATE, 50. GOD: COMB. FORM, 51. TYPE OF SANDWICH, 52. OPPOSE, 53. FALL FROM THE SKY, 54. PADDY GRAIN, 55. A SLAUGHTER, 56. SMALL HOLLOW, 58. FLYING DEFENSE LETTERS, 59. PAIR.

WORLD

Carter says Begin not likely to give up occupied territories

NEW YORK (R) — Former President Jimmy Carter was quoted as saying he does not believe Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has any intention of ever removing Jewish settlements from the occupied West Bank.

In an interview Sunday in Time magazine, Mr. Carter said that if Israel annexed the West Bank it would "remove any vestige of legitimacy from the Israeli claim that they are searching for a peaceful resolution" and would terminate the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

But he added: "I do not think Begin has any intention of ever removing the settlements from the West Bank and that is a very serious mistake for Israel. There is no doubt Begin's purpose all the time was to cut a separate deal with Egypt."

Time also printed the first of two installments of excerpts from Mr. Carter's memoirs, keeping faith, to be published in November. Sunday's installment dealt primarily with the Camp David negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Carter acknowledged in the interview that he was "pro-Sadat" and termed Mr. Begin the "most recalcitrant of all the Israelis at Camp David."

He said of Mr. Begin: "He has a single-minded commitment to annex permanently all the other occupied territories. He has a tendency to treat the Palestinians with scorn..."

In his memoirs, Mr. Carter described the 13-day Camp David negotiations day by day, including several times when he was convinced the talks had failed.

He said he brought Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat together to negotiate with him because they were "too personally incompatible to compromise on the issues facing them."

Under pressure, Mr. Begin focused on detail or semantics while Mr. Sadat talked about general principles and broad concepts, Mr. Carter said.

During the negotiations, Mr.

Soviet aide arrives in Peking for talks

PEKING (R) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichov has arrived in Peking for the highest-level talks between the Soviet Union and China since negotiations broke down in Jan. 1980.

East European sources said he arrived Sunday and discussions were likely to begin Tuesday.

A Chinese foreign ministry spokesman said Monday Mr. Ilyichov would hold talks with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

He planned to hold "talks about talks" and hoped to reach agreement with the Chinese on when proper discussions could begin, the sources said. There was no indication how long this would take.

Mr. Ilyichov, unlike other recent Soviet visitors who came to Peking as guests of their ambassador, arrived as his government representative, a significant upgrading in protocol terms.

Negotiations on the long-standing border dispute between the two countries broke down in Jan. 1980 following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr. Ilyichov, one of Moscow's top China experts, spent much of the 1970s in Peking as chief Soviet negotiator at the abortive border talks, while Mr. Qian has considerable experience as a diplomat in the Chinese embassy in Moscow.

Rumours about Mr. Ilyichov's visit had abounded in Peking for about a month, but until Monday the Chinese avoided answering any questions about it.

Western diplomats said there was little possibility that the talks would lead to a breakthrough in relations between the two Communist giants who have been at loggerheads for more than 20 years.

They said the Soviet Union would have to make significant reductions in the number of its troops on the Sino-Soviet border or in Afghanistan to convince the Chinese of its good faith. But there was no indication that Moscow had any plans to do so.

The Soviet Union has made several overtures towards China recently, but Peking reacted coolly, saying it was looking for actions rather than words.

Nevertheless, the Chinese clearly felt they had to raise the level of their contacts one Western diplomat said.

"There is nothing particularly surprising about holding talks at deputy foreign minister level," he said. "What is surprising is that several years went by without significant contacts except for technical talks on navigation and rail links."

Soviet experts on Chinese affairs have said they were encouraged by current internal developments in China and believed some degree of rapprochement was possible, though it would be a slow and difficult process.

China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, told Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki only last week that there could be no drastic improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, mainly because of Soviet hegemonism.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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North-South vulnerable.

North deals.

NORTH

♠ K 3

♥ A 9 8

♦ A K 4 3

♣ A K 7 6

WEST EAST

♠ J 10 9 2 ♠ 5 4

♥ J 3 ♥ Q 6 4 2

♦ 10 7 2 ♦ J 9 8 6 5

♣ Q J 10 9 ♣ 8 2

SOUTH

♠ A Q 8 7 6

♥ K 10 7 5

♦ Q

♣ 5 4 3

The bidding:

North East South West

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

Brian Mervis left South Africa to make a name for himself in British bridge, where he represented England and Britain in international competition. He was on the British team that won the Common Market Championship before he returned to South Africa. Here's an example of his card-reading ability.

North's decision to raise to four spades is at best questionable. We like to consider it a tribute to his partner's skill. If so, he was well rewarded, because six spades

Begin sought to delete all references to U.N. Resolution 242, on the "inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war," Mr. Carter said.

"You want land?"

Mr. Sadat "leaned forward in his chair, pointed his finger at Begin and exclaimed: 'Premier Begin, you want land,'" Mr. Carter wrote.

"All restraint was now gone. Their faces were flushed and the niceties of diplomatic language and protocol stripped away. Begin repeated that no Israeli leader could possibly advocate dismantling of the Sinai settlements..."

Mr. Sadat pounded the table and shouted that land was not negotiable, especially in the Sinai and Golan. Mr. Carter wrote.

In the interview, Mr. Carter said he feared President Reagan was not sensitive enough to the "consequences of excessively isolating the Soviets."

He said it was counterproductive for Mr. Reagan to imply the United States was militarily inferior to the Soviet Union.

"We are not but this claim tends to weaken the confidence of our own people, shakes the foundations of our alliances and might induce the Soviets to make a suicidal miscalculation."

Mr. Carter also said that U.S. relations with other countries had not improved, "except for two or three countries ruled by right-wing regimes."

Mr. Carter also said that when he tried to brief Mr. Reagan after he was elected president in 1980, "I was very disturbed at his lack of interest."

But Mr. Reagan had expressed admiration for the circumstances in South Korea which allowed the country's president to close colleges and draft demonstrators.

"That was the only issue on which he came alive," Mr. Carter said.

Red Brigades Naples 'column' smashed up

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Police said Monday they had foiled plans for a new campaign of left-wing urban guerrilla violence by arresting 11 suspected members of the Red Brigades' Naples "column", including its alleged leader.

Maps and documents found in swoops on guerrilla hideouts included plans to kidnap a senior government official and stage a mass prison escape, police said.

Police Monday seized arms including a mortar, a bazooka and assault rifles near an important NATO base in raids following up the weekend arrests.

The arrest of alleged Naples column leader Vittorio Bolognesi, 32, and 10 others, was the heaviest blow against the guerrillas for many months.

Police and magistrates compared it to the breaking of the Brigades' northern organisation last January by a police operation that freed U.S. Gen. James Dozier.

Among documents found last Saturday were maps of Poggioreale jail in Naples showing sentry posts and guards' changeover times. Large amounts of explosives were seized.

Police sources believe the Brigades planned to blast a hole in the prison wall for gunmen to enter and release prisoners.

A similar operation last January freed four women leaders of the "Prima linea" (front line) guerrilla group from a top-security jail in Rovigo, northern Italy.

Convicted Red Brigades gunmen in Poggioreale prison include Bruno Seghetti, former head of the Brigades' Rome column, captured in Naples two years ago after killing a local politician.

Other documents indicated that the Brigades planned to kidnap a senior government official in Salerno, 50 kilometres southeast of Naples, police said.

Soviets allegedly develop blitzkrieg units to punch holes in NATO defences

LONDON (R) — The Soviet army is developing a "blitzkrieg" method of attack to punch through NATO forces and win any new European war in three to four days, according to a report to be published in an authoritative defence journal.

The report said heavily armoured divisions, with their own artillery, missiles, helicopters and massive fighter support, would move at very high speed into the rear of NATO's defensive belt on the first day of the war.

The report, by Christopher Donnelly, a senior analyst at the Soviet studies research centre at Britain's Royal Military Academy, will be published in the International Defence Review.

Mr. Donnelly says the Soviet objective is to win a war in Europe before NATO commanders have time to obtain political approval to use nuclear weapons.

"As a concept, it appears to be well-founded, in view of both NATO's present defensive posture and the historic psychological inability of defenders to accept the need to yield ground, particularly home ground," he says.

He adds that the plan would rapidly sever NATO forward troops from reinforcements, wipe out most tactical nuclear weapons sites in West Germany and destroy NATO field headquarters within the first two days of hostilities.

The "blitzkrieg" units would have their own tanks, mechanised infantry, self-propelled artillery, surface-to-air missiles, combat engineer and supporting units.

Mr. Donnelly says their main task would be either to seize major objectives behind NATO defences, preventing reinforcements or retreat and acting as raiding groups, destroying headquarters, supply dumps and nuclear weapons sites.

If the new concept proved successful, Soviet commanders would follow up with a much larger army-sized version of the crack formation along a whole front.

Mr. Donnelly says much of the Soviet army's latest equipment has been designed to fit in with the new plans.

Charismatic Biafran leader weighs chances of political comeback

By Michael Battye

LAGOS — Three months after his return from exile following defeat in the 1967-70 Nigerian civil war, the former Biafran leader Emeka Ojukwu has yet to reveal what political role he hopes to play here.

Mr. Ojukwu, who still commands wide support among the large Ibo tribe he led in the attempted Biafran secession from federal Nigeria, had 12 years of exile ended by a presidential pardon that completed a remarkable reconciliation between former bitter antagonists.

Since his return he has made no secret of the fact that he has political ambitions, but he has carefully avoided indicating what they might be and where he will attempt to use his undoubted political muscle.

This has left Nigeria's politicians and pundits playing a guessing game about what the charismatic Ojukwu will do next.

Last week Mr. Ojukwu let it be known that his political declaration would be coming soon, leading to a new, intensified round of speculation as to what his decision will be.

Despite insistent questioning from reporters, however, Mr. Ojukwu refused to give any clue as to how he would move.

Discussion of his ambitions has been made more intense by the approach of presidential, national and state elections next August. His options have been minutely dissected by every pundit, but none is making confident predictions.

"Every option facing him has its significant advantages and its serious drawbacks," commented one Western diplomat. "The only man who knows what Mr. Ojukwu is thinking is the man himself and he obviously isn't telling anyone yet."

When he first returned, speculation was rife that Mr. Ojukwu would move into the camp of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and for some weeks there was evidence pointing in that direction, so much so that he was touted in some quarters as a potential NPN vice-presidential running mate for President Shehu Shagari.

Some opposition parties were so incensed by what they saw as manoeuvring to portray Mr. Ojukwu as the NPN supporter that President Shagari was forced to step in.

"Contrary to expectations" He publicly reprimanded his own political adviser, Chuba Okadigbo who had been escorting Mr. Ojukwu on highly publicised appearances, for attempting to push Mr. Ojukwu into partisan politics "contrary to expectations" after what he said was a non-political act in giving the pardon.

The speculation surrounding Mr. Ojukwu increased recently as he started a new round of public appearances. His first major one was at the renomination congress of Imo State Governor Sam Mba-

kwe of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), which is dominated by the Ibos.

It gave him the opportunity to greet publicly for the first time since his return the elder statesman of the Ibos, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's first post-independence president and current NPP leader.

The meeting between the two, who are reported still to have differences over the civil war during which Mr. Azikiwe stayed largely neutral, prompted speculation of a reconciliation preceding Mr. Ojukwu's entry into the NPP. Mr. Ojukwu insisted that his appearance had no such significance.

He analysts said they thought it improbable that Mr. Ojukwu would be seeking high office in the 1983 elections but would more likely be looking to a springboard for 1987, when the next elections are due.

If that is so, then the NPP would provide the most comfortable political home for Mr. Ojukwu,

they said, with Mr. Azikiwe now already 78 years old and unlikely to remain party leader much beyond next August, leaving the field clear for Mr. Ojukwu to take over the Ibo leadership again.

By 1987 it is possible that none of the present presidential hopefuls will be around. President Shagari is limited to two attempts by his own party rules and his main opponent, chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), is at 74 reckoned likely to retire from the front line if he loses again.

The NPP is strong in the east and already plays a central position in Nigeria's six-party political system between the NPN, which is centered in the north, and the UPN which controls the five western states of Nigeria.

The analysts said Mr. Ojukwu's still passionate following among the Ibos could therefore leave him in an interesting brokerage position when the political field opens up after 1983.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nixon says Begin is losing support in U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Former President Richard Nixon was quoted as saying that support for Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the United States had "eroded substantially" since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In an interview with Newsweek magazine, Mr. Nixon said he had discussed the Middle East crisis with President Reagan twice in recent weeks and said he had expressed his "strong views" to the White House. But he refused to divulge these views. Mr. Nixon said Mr. Reagan must not criticise Mr. Begin publicly because "it will have exactly the opposite effect." But he said Mr. Reagan should make clear privately that Mr. Begin's support in the U.S. has eroded substantially since the invasion of Lebanon.

Swedes search for unidentified submarine

STOCKHOLM (R) — The Swedish defence staff said Monday it was almost certain a foreign submarine was lurking around the islands east of Stockholm and the navy was continuing to hunt for it. The search began last Friday after several reports from civilian and military sources suggested a submarine might be in the area. On Saturday Swedish navy ships dropped depth charges in an attempt to make the submarine surface. One of Sweden's most important naval bases is on Muskoe Island in the Stockholm archipelago but a defence staff spokesman declined to say if the search was being conducted close to the base.

Malaysia bans video games

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia Monday banned imports of video games and gave amusement centres 12 months to stop using them. Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam also told reporters that the education ministry had barred calculator and wristwatch video games from schools and would consider a total ban if they were found to have an undesirable effect on children.

Over 80 arrested in N. Indian town

NEW DELHI (R) — Police Monday arrested more than 80 people in the North Indian town of Meerut as a major security operation was mounted by heavily armed paramilitary units to curb communal fighting. At least 16 people have died since Friday evening in clashes between gangs of Hindus and Muslims using outdated rifles, home-made grenades and acid bombs. Two thousand police reinforcements, armed with rifles and sub-machine guns, were rushed to the town 80 kilometres north-east of Delhi. A home-made bomb was thrown at a house Monday morning, causing slight damage. But police said there had been a marked improvement in the overall situation.

Some Biharis flown to Pakistan

DACCA (R) — An airliner Monday began ferrying non-Bengalies to their chosen homeland in Pakistan after they had spent more than 10 years in refugee camps in Bangladesh. The first batch of 178 was seen off at Dacca airport by Bangladesh Minister for Refugees A.G. Mahmud and Pakistani Ambassador Tanvir Ahmad Khan. A total of 4,600 non-Bengalies known as Biharis because many of them originally came to Bangladesh from the East Indian state of Bihar, are being flown to Pakistan under the auspices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Bangladesh government sources said Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were paying the estimated \$1.5 million cost of the operation. Pakistan agreed to accept them on humanitarian grounds, but sources accepting the 250,000 non-Bengalies still in refugee camps

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